THE CAUCASIAN.

VOL. XVI. RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1898. NO. 29.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS

The attack of the bondholder on Congress has been pushed with more vigor and success than Sampson's attack on Cuba.

The blockade of Congress by the lobby of the bondholders has been more effective than Sampson's blockade of Cuba.

Now that the bondholders have gotten their bonds, it is to be hoped that they will allow the war to proceed to an early conclusion.

This cannot be a long war unless for some reasons best known to the powers behind the administration, it is to their interest to make it a long war.

The national committee of the Peoples Party met in Omaha yesterday. A report of its proceedings will appear in the next issue of THE CAUCASIAN.

The action of the Democratic State Convention means that Col. Andrews and the Southern railroad will now be willing to put up all the campaign money that that party needs.

Col. Andrews ought to increase the salaries of all of his paid attorneys who were in the Democratic State Convention. They carried out all of his instructions to his great satisfaction.

The so-called Democratic State convention could not have acted in any manner to please Mark Hanna more than they did. Certainly Bryan and all true silver men are very much disappointed.

Who is it that is keeping Sampson from doing at Cuba what Dewey did at Manila. It is clear that the bondholders had determined that Spain should not be whipped until bonds were issued.

The Charlotte Observer, and the other agents of gold and monopoly in North Carolina pursued the same dishonest and sneaking methods to control the last Democratic State Convention that they did to try to defeat Bryan and carry the State for McKinley in the last election.

On February 15th the Maine was blown up by treachery, and two-hundred and sixty-six of our sailors murdered in Havana harbor. That was four months ago on yesterday, and the Spanish flag still flies over Cuba, and the Maine has not been avenged, and the Cubans are dying daily by the thousands. What inhuman power is it that is retarding this war for humanity?

In another column see a letter written by Dr. Cyrus Thompson, Chairman of the People's Party State Committee, to the various Congressional, county, and other chairmen. It states the situation clearly and forcibly. We think Dr. Thompson is right when he urges that the People's party put out candidates in every Congressional District as soon as possible. We suggest that every Populist should cut out Dr. Thompson's letter and carry it about with him in his vest pocket.

Last week the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads reported Senator Butler's bill to establish a system of postal savings banks. If this system could have been established six months ago, the people would have contributed enough money through it already to have paid the expenses of this war, and would have robbed the bond syndicate of the last excuse for issuing bonds. It is to be hoped that the bill will be taken up for action in the Senate at an early day.

Mr. Fab. Busbee, of Raleigh, one of the Southern railroad attorneys who could not get to be a delegate to the so-called Democratic State convention from his own county, had himself made proxy for Henderson county. Of course the Southern railroad could not afford to lose the services of such a valuable man as Mr. Busbee. The convention went the way Mr. Busbee and the other railroad attorneys wanted it to go, of course.

If the machine politicians who controlled the Democratic State Convention were so frightened about negro domination, why did they not accept the proposition of the People's Party for co-operation? It was because they love the monopolies and trusts more than they fear the negro. From now on let it be understood that the man who opposed co-operation, and yet howls nigger is doing it in the interest of the railroads and the gold syndicate.

We can take Cuba and end this war whenever we get ready. Then why delay and pile up expense? An issue of five hundred millions of bonds and certificates of indebtedness ought to sufficiently satisfy the greed of the bondholders for them to permit us to end this war at once. But there is no limit to greed, and we fear the bondholders will demand that the war continue long enough to give them a chance to get another bond issue.

Before the recent so-called Democratic State Convention, the Charlotte Observer was constantly expressing its humbleness and humility as a poor, humble member of the Democratic party, after the manner of Uriah Heep. As soon as the convention was over, and the Observer, by its sneaking hypocrisy, had succeeded in capturing the convention and betraying the people, it at once became bold; and now it does not hesitate to say that "free silver and the principles of Bryan are dangers that threaten the welfare of the republic.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Will Not Carry Into Effect.

Lumberton Populist.]

No sensible Democrat will for a moment believe that a convention of railroad lawyers meant to carry into effect a Populistic platform, and nothing shows their hypocrasy more than the refusal to co-operate with the party that Bryan says they must co-operate with before victory can be won. When they say they are in favor of Bryan and the principles he advocates you only have to recall the fact that they have given it the lie by refusing to co operate with the People's party.

We are glad the Populists exhibited their patriotism by making a proposition to the Democratic Convention. It was a sure test as to whether or not the convention was in favor of Bryan's Populistic principles. These railroad lawyers demonstrated to the country that they are the biggest set of hypocrites the world ever saw. They will be put in the shade next November by a bigger majority than ever before. The people will be heard from in this campaign.

The Passing of "Buck" Kitchen.

Lumberton Populist.]

And Buck Kitchen has gone back to the Democracy. That's what they say. We heard Buck make a speech when he was said to be a Populist. It was a "redemption money speech." He thought it was a Populist speech but he was mistaken. But the worst part of the whole business is that some mean Pop has said that Buck wore out two new pair of shoes running for office at the hands of Populists and Republicans, before he decided to go back to the Democracy. Pops ought not to be talking about our (?) Buck that way.

Colonel William J. Bryan.

From the Washington Post.

It appears that Mr. Bryan may get his regiment after all. We hope he will. He has come forward at his country's call, anxious to serve it in any useful way, and has devoted himself to the creation and organization of a Nebraska regiment. He has not vaunted himself. He has displayed no spirit of vanity or ostentation. While hordes of popinjays—favorite sons, proteges of great men, curled darlings of society—clamored for staff positions or big commands, Wm. J. Bryan, with more ability than any hundred of them put together, has gone to work modestly and without self-seeking. He recruited a force and it was taken from him. He persisted and got another force. The newspapers have made fun of him, his enemies have sought to cover him with ridicule and derision. He has taken no notice and has pursued his purpose. Now there is another Nebraska regiment and both the soldiers and the governor want Bryan to command it. We trust it may be so. Mr. Bryan is young, he is patriotic, he has courage, nerve, brains, initiative, equilibrium. There is nothing discreditable in his ambition to lead a regiment of his fellow citizens in this emergency. We do not know where Bouker Cockran, Billy Bynum, and the rest of the spluttering heroes who deserted the Democratic party two years ago, are at present exhibiting their progress. We do know, however, that Mr. Bryan is trying to do his part, and we believe that he is worth more to the country and deserves more at its hands than any of them.

The Cost of Cable Messages.

New York Sun.]

The many cable lines and the resultant competition have brought the cost of communication between New York and London down to a fairly low figure, 25 cents per word, when one tries to reach more remote parts of the world, where the line is controlled by a single government, or company, or where there is little business to support it, the cost of sending messages amounts to alarming figures. To send ten words from New York to Manila, for instance, cost $23 50, or $2.10 per word beyond London. This is the commercial rate. Newspaper dispatches go for half this sum, but even so, the cost of bringing a column of news from the Philipines mounts up to nearly four figures. Even from a point so near as Curacoa, which became for a short time, the centre of news interest, the commercial rate by the cheapest route is $1.98. These two samples will give a fair intimation of the immense sums being expended by the newspapers in gathering information about the war.

A North Carolinian Wins Honors at Washington.

Concord Times, 9th.]

Mr. Edgar Beverly Sherrell, of North Carolina, who has just graduated in the law department of the Georgetown, D. C. University, won the first prize out of a class of 76 for maintaining the best average in recitations and examinations during the year. His average was 99 2-5 being one of the highest ever attained by any student at the above institution. The prize won is $100 in cash. Last year Mr. Sherrell won the prize of $50 in the junior class. His class this year was one of the brightest ever graduated from the University, 59 out of the 76 getting on an average of above 90. The class is composed of young men from all over the United States. Mr. Sherrell is a proof reader in the Government printing office, and necessarily had to prosecute his law studies at night. He is a brother to the editor of the Times, and formerly lived in Concord.

War Helped the Republicans in Oregon.

"The result of the elections in Oregon," said Mr. T. C. Marshall, of that State, at the Riggs, "is no more than I expected, though I have been from home for the past six weeks. It must not be taken for granted, howthat the Republican victory was altogether a triumph for the gold standard. As a matter of fact, I feel satisfied that had it not been for the war the Republicans would not have won in Oregon. The tide was undoubtedly against them, but the moment of the declaration of hostilities the current started the other way.—Washington Post.

Byron used a great deal of hair dressing, but was very particular to have only the best to be found in the market. If Ayer's Hair Vigor had been obtainable then, doubtless he would have tested its merits, as so many distinguished and fashionable people are doing now-a-days.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

ANOTHER EFFORT TO REDUCE RATES.

Governor Russell Files Complaint With the Railroad Commission—Shows That a

REDUCTION NOT INJURIOUS

To the Railroads—Offers Figures Based Upon the Commission's Report Which Sustains the Argument for Reducing Passenger Fares—No Decision yet Reached by the Commission.

The question of railroad rates continues to be one of much interest before the people, and a contest is now on before the Railroad Commission which partakes more of the nature of a fight than any heretofore had. On several occasions the railroads have been summoned before the Commission to show why there should not be a reduction of rates. On these occasions, the railroad companies, through their numerous, highly paid and able attorneys have come forward and made a show of facts and figures, which in some way, inspired a "hesitation" on the part of the Railroad Commissioners to act. These railroad attorneys are able, brainy men. There are numbers of them, and each one of them is paid about as much by the railroads as the people pay ALL THREE OF THEIR COMMISSIONERS; and these able attorneys can make up figures which show that the railroads are grand, patriotic corporations that are running railroad trains at a DEAD FINANCIAL loss, and are running them in the interest of and for the benefit of the people. Such magnificent showings as these have always "dazed" the Commissioners. They had no evidence to show that the "facts" set forth by the railroads were not true. Recently Gov. Russell, on behalf of the people of the State, made a complaint before the Commission in the matter of railroad rates. Copies of that complaint were sent to the railroads, and they were summoned to appear before the Commission to answer the same on June 8th.

The following is an extract of the complaint against the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company:

"What railroad should be selected for the test case?

1. They should be situated entirely within the State.

2. They should be located within the most populous and productive counties of the State, enjoying the largest domestic or local travel.

3. They should be those having the largest income in proportion to their value.

The Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company meets all of these requirements, and presents a favorable subject for one of the test cases.

According to its report of 1897, filed with the Railroad Commission, this company, with an assessed valuation for taxation of $1,562,153.32

Which the company claims was excessive, received gross earnings from operations for 1896-'97, the sum of	$ 602,304 23
Deduct operating expenses	$ 382,279.73
Total	$ 220,024 40
Deduct taxes	$ 13,626.62
And we have remaining a net income or profit from operating expenses, of	$ 206,397.78

This is .1325 per cent. on $1,562,153.32 the assessed valuation of its property. It is .1376 per cent. on $1,500,000, the amount of its capital stock. It is .1298 per cent, on $1,589,307, the total cost of road, equipment and permanent improvement to June 30, 1897, as reported by the company. See Railroad Commission report for 1897, page 168.

In the absence of more satisfactory information, we will assume that this sum, $206,397.78 net profit, was derived from passenger and other receipts, in the proportion which receipts bear to each other. According to the company's reports, as appears in the seventh annual report of Railroad Commission, for 1897, at page 169.

The total passenger revenue was	$118,375.73
The total amount of other earnings was	483,928.50
Making a grand total of	$602,304 23
Observing this proportion, the profits for passengers service proper, in North Carolina, including domestic and inter-State were	$ 40,561.00
And the profits from other sources were	165,836.78
Total	$206,397.78

Mr. St. John, the able vice-President of the Seaboard Air Line system, in a statement, filed with the Commission, says that the earnings accruing on the passenger business, originating and terminating within the State of North Carolina, on railroads comprising the Seaboard Air Line system, were less than 30 per cent. of the total for the year ending June 30, 1897.

The total of local and inter-State passenger earnings were $118,375.73. Thirty per cent of which represents the earnings from domestic passenger service, $35,512.71

A reduction of fares from domestic passenger service from 3¼ to 2½ cents first-class, and from 2¾ to 2 cents second-class, is an average reduction of about 23 per cent., as stated by Mr. St. John. And such reduction affects only the local or domestic passenger fares.

Twenty-three per cent. of the domestic passenger receipts, to wit	$ 35,512.71
Is	8,167.92

which represents the amount of the proposed reduction of passenger rates.

The income from operation as reported by the company to the Railroad Commission, is	$206,397.78
It is estimated that 40 per cent. of this income is derived from domestic receipts, that is to say,	$82,559,11
From which substract the reduction caused by the proposed change of passenger rates	$ 8,167.92
And we have	$ 74,391.19

as profit on the domestic passenger and freight business, after the reduction of domestic passenger fares has been made.

Now, if the property of the company be valued at the amount for which it was assessed for taxation, $1,562,153.32 that portion of this sum, which, for the purpose of this calculation, is to be deemed as appropriated to domestic business, is according to the ratio between domestic and inter-State receipts, 40 per cent. of the whole or $624,861.20. The net profit from domestic passenger and freight business after deducting the $8,167.32 caused by the proposed reduction of passenger rates, is $74,391.19, which is a profit of 203 per cent, on $624,861.20, appropriated to domestic business. If the cost of the road and equipment, or the total capital stock, be taken as the value of the company's property, the result will not be materially varied.

When United States 4 per cent. bonds are worth 120; North Carolina 4 per cent bonds are worth 102; City of Raleigh 5 per cent. bonds, 107; Raleigh & Gaston 5 per cent. bonds, 106; and New York Central and Hudson river stock, which pays 4 per cent per annum, 109; and the stock of the North Carolina Railroad Company, which pays a dividend of 6½ per cent. about 130; it would seem that a net profit of 5 per cent, upon the value of a railroad company's property, is a reasonable income for it to make and that it cannot complain of a reduction of its domestic passenger fares, which still permits more than such profit to be received.

It is claimed by the railroad companies, that the expenses of domestic business are greater in proportion than the expenses incident to inter-State business. The difference, as estimated by one of the most reliable witnesses in the Nebraska case, is about 10 per cent. But suppose it is as much as 20 per cent. If the expenses incident to domestic and foreign business, were to the same proportion to each other as the receipts from domestic and foreign business are to each other, then according to the report of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, the expenses incident to domestic business, (freight and passenger) for the year ending June 30, 1897, would be about $96,545. But if such expenses are to be increased by 20 per cent. thereof, such percentage would be $26,000. The local freights and fares in North Carolina are higher than the through freights and fares. It is supposed that the difference between the cost of domestic service and the cost of the inter-State service, is somewhat offset by this difference in rates. But, if this be not so, there is still a liberal margin left between the 103 per cent. profit which the company will receive on its domestic freight and passenger business, in spite of the reduction of passenger fares, and a reasonable profit of 5 per cent. to cover this difference in cost, such margin being 0503 per cent of $624,866.20 or $31,430.76.

Besides, it must not be forgotten, that the practical abolition of the free pass system in North Carolina, will necessarily add thousands of dollars to the revenue of the railroad. This and the income earned by the increase of travel, following the reduction of rates, will more than make up for the loss occasioned by such reduction.

The experience of railroad companies in Europe, as well as in this country, has been uniform, in that reduction of passenger fares have always been followed by an increased volume of travel, generally more than counterbalancing the loss directly caused by the reduction.

It is submitted that the reports which have been filed by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, with the Railroad Commission, furnish data which fully justify the proposed reduction of passenger rates.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. HINSDALE,
CHAS A. COOKE,
W. C. DOUGLASS.

Attorneys for the State of North Carolina.

The railroads came up as usual, showing that they were running railroads at a loss. But this time they were "questioned" as to some of their statements, and were asked how these statements were made up. These questions were asked by Col. John W. Hinsdale, Mr. W. C. Douglass and Maj. Chas. M. Steadman, who were employed to represent the Governor.

After examinations, lasting many hours, Col. W. F. Henderson argued the case for the Southern Railway. Col. Hinsdale made an able argument for the Governor.

The Seaboard Air Line did not have an attorney present.

The Atlantic Coast Line did not make a report as required by the Commission, and time for hearing argument in that case was extended to June 28th.

In the meantime, the Commission is wrestling with what it has just heard.

ITEMS FROM OUR MAIL.

The People Want the Caucasian—Democrats Disgusted With the Action of Their State Convention—Calls for Sample Copies of The Caucasian for Distribution Among Democrats.

Democrats Disgusted at the Action of its State Convention.

ELMORE, N. C., June 8, '98.

EDITOR CAUCASIAN:—Please send me a bundle of the last issue of THE CAUCASIAN, I want to distribute them to some of the Democrats in my neighborhood who are not pleased with the action of their State Convention. I am satisfied that two-thirds or three-fourths of the Democrats in this section were in favor of co-operation with the Populist party on fair and honorable terms.

I fully endorse the work done by the Populist State Convention.

Yours truly,

JOHN MCLEAN.

VAUGHAN, N. C., June 7, '98

EDITOR CAUCASIAN:—I am anxious to keep up with the People's party. I want you to continue to send me THE CAUCASIAN, I know of no other medium through which I can get all the political news. I want it straight, and THE CAUCASIAN gives it straight.

J. W. H. PASCHALL.

Can't do Without the Caucasian—Endorses its Policy.

WEEKSVILLE, N. C., June 4, '98.

EDITOR CAUCASIAN:—I'm hard up financially, but I mean to keep taking your paper, till times get much harder than they are now you can count on me as a subscriber and an endorser and well wisher of THE CAUCASIAN. I believe you are right Mr. Editor, in your preaching and practice. I have long since been a convert to reform. I see no help for the farmer, the laborer and the common people, but by such reform as you advocate, and I trust that your faithful adherence to the cause of the people will get you many converts to reform and many subscribers to your worthy paper, THE CAUCASIAN.

Yours truly,

THOS. MEADS.

Caucasian Making Votes For Silver.

COAKLEY, N. C., June 6, 1897.

EDITOR CAUCASIAN:—Please send me one dozen of the last issue of THE CAUCASIAN for distribution. I think they will make votes for the People's party in this section. The Democrats here are sick over the action of their State Convention. Keep on with your good work, the people are with you.

Yours for Victory,

J. R. SATTERWAITE.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

A SILVER DEMOCRAT DISGUSTED

Will no Longer Support the Ransom-Cleveland Machine Ring—States That the Populists Proposition for Co-operation of all Silver Forces Should Have Been Accepted by the Democratic Convention.

FRANKLIN, N. C., June 11, 1898.

EDITOR CAUCASIAN:—As I see several other silver Democrats who are disgusted with the action of the Democratic Convention, are not to be drug back in the Cleveland camp, I wish to give my entire endorsement of the fairness and truths contained in your paper. I have always been a Democrat, but cannot follow the old tricks of Cleveland Democrats. It is no use to say they did not let the goldbugs win—they did win. They profess to endorse the Chicago platform. Ain't that funny? A set of men endorsing a platform that they helped to defeat by voting for McKinley and Palmer and Buckner, and others not voting at all. Such rot! No sir, the

POPULISTS ACTED FAIR

and if there was one bit of honesty in the pretentions and professed principles of the party, they would come out from among them now. The Democratic party wants pie—it wants it badly—and it wants ALL the pie, but I, for one man, will not help them get any pie out of the coming State election. I say honestly, every one of us who does not endorse Cleveland, Carlyle, Pollard, Breckenridge and that gang, must vote together.

I say keep Hon. Marion Butler in the U. S. Senate, for he is THE only Senator we have had in his district in 20 years. Let every body believing in the white metal vote against the Democratic party in this coming election, then they will realize that all Democrats will not be deceived by their deception and hypocracy.

The Post boasts of its goldbugism, and railroadism and the so-called conventionism. I am a silver Democrat, but will vote in the future against the party so long as the set manages it, that managed their convention.

A. DEMOCRAT.

SAMPSON'S REPORT ON HOBSON

Praises His Exploit and States it is the Most Notable Since Cushing Destroyed the Albemarle.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Secretary of the Navy made public this letter, received from Sampson this morning:

U. S. Flagship New York, June 3, 1898.

Sir—Permit me to call your special attention to the brave conduct of Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson. As stated in a special telegram before coming here, I decided to make the harbor entrance secure against the egress of the Spanish ships by obstsucting the narrow part by sinking a collier at that point. Upon calling upon Mr. Hobson for his professional opinion as to a sure method of sinking a ship, he manifested a most lively interest in the problem. After several days' consideration he presented a solution which he considered would insure the immediate sinking of the ship when she had reached the desired point in the channel. This plan was prepared before we reached Santiago. The plan contemplated a crew of only seven men, and Mr. Hobson, who begged that it might be entrusted to him. The anchor chains were ranged upon deck for both anchors, forward and aft, the plan including anchoring of the ship almost automatically.

As soon as I reached Santiago and had a collier to work upon, the details were commenced and diligently prosecuted, hoping to complete them in one day, as the moon and tide served best the night after our arrival. Notwithstanding every effort, the hour of 4 o'clock in the morning arrived and preparations was scarcely completed. After careful inspection of the final preparations, I was forced to relinquish the plan for that morning as dawn was breaking. Mr. Hobson begged to try it at all hazards.

This morning proved more propitious, as a prompt start could be made. Nothing could have been more gallantly executed. We waited impatiently after firing by the Spaniards had ceased. When they did not reappear from the harbor at 6 o'clock I feared they had all perished. A steam launch, which had been sent in charge of Naval Cadet Powell to rescue the men, appeared at this time, coming out under persistent fires from the batteries, but brought none of the crew. A careful inspection of the harbor from this ship showed that the Merrimac had been sunk in the channel.

This afternoon the chief of staff of Admiral Cervera came out under flag of truce from the admiral, extolling in an unusual manner the bravery of the crew. I cannot myself too earnestly express my appreciation of the conduct of Mr. Hobson and his gallant crew. I venture to say that a more brave and daring thing has not been done since Cushing blew up the Albemarle.

Referring to the inspiring letter which you addressed to the officers at the beginning of the war, I am sure you will offer suitable professional reward to Mr. Hobson and his companions.

I must add that commander J. M. Miller relinquished his command with very great reluctance, believing that he should retain his command under all circumstances. He was, however, finally convinced that an attempt of another person to carry out the multitude of details which had been in preparation by Mr. Hobson might endanger its proper execution.

I therefore took the liberty to relieve him for this reason only. There were hundreds of volunteers in the squadron who were anxious to participate; there were 150 from the Iowa, nearly as many from this ship, and large numbers from all the other ships, officers and men alike.

(Signed) W. T. SAMPSON.

ANOTHER BOMBARDMENT.

Reported that the Spaniards are Driven out of Caimanera Fortifications.

CAPE HAITIEN, HAITI, June 8.—It is reported here that a great battle has taken place at Caimanera, in the bay of Guantanamo. At 5:30 yesterday morning (Tuesday) five ships of the American squadron opened a heavy bombardment of the fortifications of the town.

There was a perfect hail of bombs in the bay, striking and demolishing many houses beyond the fortifications.

On the Spanish side the artillery replied vigorously, maintaining for some time a stout resistance. The The fire from the warships, however, never slackened for an instant. It was regular and carefully directed and a great majority of the shots proved effective.

The Spaniards were forced to abandon their positions on the shore and retreat to the town of Caimanera proper. It is supposed that later they fled from that position also, with the inhabitants.

FIRST INVADING ARMY.

Troops Leave for Santiago, but May Now Find Little to do.

In transports convoyed by naval vessels, United States troops, regulars and volunteers, in numbers variously estimated at from 15,000 to 27,000, are now en route to Cuba. They embarked at Tampa on Tuesday night and departed Wednesday. Their destination is Santiago de Cuba, and they are under command of Maj. Gen. Shafter. The task before them promises to be an easy one, owing to the effective work done by the navy the past several days. Santiago will not only be occupied and the American flag hoisted, but it will be an important basis of supplies for subsequent operations, and it is likely to become the capital independent Cuba.

Admiral Sampson continues to level the fortifications in the vicinity of Santiago in preparation for the landing of the soldiers from Tampa, who will find the coast clear for them. Garcia's army of insurgents, lately equipped with arms and ammunition by this governmeet, is conducting active operations throughout the province of Santiago, and it would not be surprising if the insurgents, with the aid of marines, succeeded in taking the city itself before the arrival of Maj. Gen. Shafter with the United States land forces. There are many Americans with Garcia's army, a number having joined the expedition from Florida two weeks age.

REBELS PUSHING THE SPANIARDS

In the Phillippines—Possible That Manila May Surrender to Dewey.

MADRID, June 8, 10 p. m.—It is rumored that the Spanish garrison at Manila, rather than be massacred by the insurgents, preferred to yield to the Americans as prisoners of war.

General Correa, Minister of War, declares that Capt. Gen. Augusti, will defend himself to the last.

The following communication from Capt. Gen. Augusti dated Manila, June 3, has been published:

"The situation is very grave: Aguinaldo has succeeded in stirring up the country, and the telegraph lines and railways are being cut. I am without communication with the provinces. The province of Cavite has completely rebelled, and the towns and villages are occupied by numerous bands.

"A Spanish column defends the Zapote line to prevent the enemy from invading the province of Manila, but the foe has entered through Bulacan, Lagina, and Moron, so that Manila will thus be attacked by land and sea.

"I am striving to raise the courage of the inhabitants, and will exhaust every means of resistance; but I distrust the natives and the volunteers, because there have already been many desertions. Bacoor and Imus have already been seized by the enemy. The insurrection has reached great proportions, and if I cannot count upon the support of the country, the forces at my disposal will not suffice to hold the ground against two enemies.

Insurgents Capture Manila.

NEW YORK, June 9.—A copyright dispatch to the World from Hong Kong says:

"A report has reached here that Manila has fallen.

"It is said to be now occupied by the Philippine insurgents commanded by Gen. Aguinaldo.

"The rebel junta and wealthy Philippine Islanders resident here are jubilant over the news.

"The United States consulate has been crowded all day. Consul Wildman does not credit the report that Manila has been actually occupied yet, but he believes that it will be by or before next Saturday."

THE AMERICAN FLAG FLOATS

Over the Island of Cuba—Successful Landing Made Without any Resistence From the Enemy.

CAIMANERA BLOCKHOUSE, Guantanamo Harbor, June 10.—This morning the first landing in force by Americans was made on Cuban soil, when 600 marines from the transport Panther came ashore and took possession. The landing was made without its being necessary to fire a single shot, despite the Spanish boats that they would defend Caimanera to the last gasp.

It was just five minutes ago, at 2:10 p. m., that Color Sergeant Richard Silvey raised the flag above the ruins of the blockhouse, marking the first American foothold in Cuba. The marines laid down their carbines, picks and shovels and tent poles and gave a mighty shout.

On the way from Santiago the Yankee bombarded a small blockhouse and fort at Daiquiri, setting them on fire in a few minutes. This occasioned but a brief delay, and the squadron arrived in the harbor here shortly before 2 o'clock.

As soon as it was seen that no resistance would be made to landing, small boats were put overboard and the landing party was soon ashore. Every precaution was taken to guard against surprise, but this proved to be needless. After getting ashore, half a dozen houses which marked the entrance to the bay were set on fire to guard against an outbreak of yellow fever. The blockhouse was also fired.

The landing was for the purpose of establishing a naval base for the American fleet, and especially for a coaling station, but it is possible this place will be selected for the landing of troops. The country roundabout is mountainous, making it difficult to handle heavy artillery.

Expeditions to Manila.

Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn said last night that it was probable the first part of the next expedition to the Philippines would leave San Francisco for Manila today. The transports which will convey the troops to Manila are the Ohio, Indiana, Colon, Morgan City, China, and Para. The expedition will consist of about six thousand men, and with it will be taken a large quantity of ammunition and supplies. The first part of the expedition, which is expected to leave today, will be followed early next week by the remainder, so that by the fourth of July the entire expedition may be either landed or in readiness to land near Manila.

WAR NOTES.

The President has nominated Hiram L. Grant, of North Carolina, to be additional paymaster in the army.

Mr. William Latham, son of the late ex-Congressman Latham, of the First District of North Carolina, is to be appointed a second lieutenant in the regular army, at the request of Representative Skinner.

Reina Mercedes was Sunk.

MADRID, June 8.—A semi-official note was published here to-day purporting to give an account of the bombarment of Santiago de Cuba by the American fleet on Monday last. It says, the American projectiles, sank the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes."

Vizcaya Badly Damaged.

A special from Kingston, Ja., reports that the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya and the torpedo boat destroyer Furor were badly damaged during the bombardment of Santiago's defences on Monday. A shell from the Brooklyn is said to have burst under the Vizcaya's port quarter, dismounting a gun, injuring the cruiser's rudder and injuring several of her sailors.

Overjoyed at Sight of Food.

The debarkation of supplies was tedious but uninterrupted. The insurgents reported that irregular engagements between their forces and the Spanish cavalry were of daily occurence. The Cubans were hard up for supplies and ammunition and were fairly overjoyed at the sight of the Suwanee's cargo. Some, almost ravenous, hacked at the slices of bacon and ate raw beef. They had been living on limes, cocoanuts, and sweet potatoes.

Daring Work of Naval Officers.

The naval officers have been doing splendid and daring work in carrying communications to the insurgents, landing arms, and making trips ashore for the purpose of gaining information. Upon the gunboats Suwanee and Vixen this work was chiefly devolved.

Lieutenant Sharp, of the Vixen and Lieutenant Commander Delehanty, of the Suwanee, have been daily intrusted with important missions and have carried them out successfully. The Vixen's work has been chiefly confined to carrying messages to and fro, but the Suwanee has been occupied in a more serious task. This little gunboat has landed 300,000 rounds of small arms ammunition, 300 Springfield rifles, 100 carbines, 2,000 machetes, with equipments and provisions. These were handed over to some 800 insurgents yesterday (Wednesday) about fifteen miles west of Santiago, who came down to the beach, the main body remaining in the mountains.

Honors for Hobson and his Men.

The President has directed Admiral Sampson to forward a detailed report of the gallant action of Lieutenant Richmond Pearson Hobson, at Santiago and as soon as that is received will send a special message to Congress recognizing the heroism displayed, not only by Hobson, but by the men who accompanied him on the Merrimac. The order for a full report is already on the way, the President feeling it best to wait official advices before taking the action he now contemplates. What will be recommended for Hobson and his crew is not certain now, but there will be probably a recommendation for a vote of thanks specifically naming Hobson, though probably not naming the men. Medals of honor, it is expected by those who have talked with the President on the subject will be struck off for the little band of men and promotion of some sort is in store for all of them. It will take some days for Admiral Sampson to get his report here, but probably some day this week a message signalizing the Merrimac incidentwill be sent to Congress.

BLANCO MAY YIELD EASILY.

Evidence That he has Lost Confidence in the Volunteers.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 10.—Trustworthy information smuggled out of Havana shows that the city now has a garrison of 46,000 Spanish regulars and half as many volunteers. The interior of Havana province has been abandoned to the insurgents, who make daily attacks on the picket lines in the suburbs of the capital.

It is common talk that Blanco will surrender after a merely nominal resistance. He has lost all confidence in the volunteers, refusing to arm many independent companies, for fear that they will join the insurgents.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Senate refused to appropriate $2,500 for the purchase of a portrait of Ex-President Cleveland.

The Republicans carried Oregon in the election held last Monday by an increased majority, electing the State ticket and both Congressmen.

The sheriff's office at Glenville W. Va., was robbed one night last week $1500 in bills, The watchman was overpowered by the robbers and made good their escape.

A special from Glenville, W. Va., says the jury returned a verdict of not guilty on the indictment in which Mrs. Atkinson, wife of the governor, was a co-defendant. This ends the long and noted case, in which Mrs. Atkinson was charged with forgery.

Ex-United States Senator William A. Peffer, was nominated for Governor by the Prohibition State (Kansas) Convention, The platform adopted declares for prohibition and woman suffrage, and indorses the action of the national government in the war with Spain.

Bill for Postal Savings Banks.

The Senate Committee on Post offices and Post-roads last week authorized a favorable report upon the bill providing for the establishment of a system of postal savings banks. The bill reported is the regular committee measure. It authorizes every money order post-office to receive deposits for any sum in excess of $1, and allows interest at the rate of two per cent.

CONGRESS VOTES MORE BONDS.

Four Hundred Millions to be Issued—The Money Power Controls Congress and The

PEOPLE "PAY THE FREIGHT."

The Hawaiian Annexation Comes up This Week in the House—Senator Pettigrew Criticises Senator Kyle—Major Grant Appointed Paymaster in Volunteer Army.

Special to THE CAUCASIAN.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—The war revenue measure has now become a law, it having passed the House on Thursday and the Senate on Friday. There were differences between the two branches, but the Conference Committees soon agreed, and their report was adopted by the House and Senate without change. As the measure passed the House the amount of bonds to be issued was five hundred million. This was changed by the Senate to three hundred millions. The House Conference Committee stood out for the original amount, but finally reached a compromise, and both committees agreed to recommend the issuance of four hundred millions in bonds, and both branches so voted.

The Secretary of the Treasury will immediately call for a loan of two hundred millions.

This war is popular among the people, for they want the Maine avenged, and Cuba freed, but they do not want such burdens as will be imposed by bonds, especially when there are ample means of raising revenue to carry on the war without issuing bonds. Abe Lincoln conducted a four years war, and brought it to a successful termination by issuing greenbacks. But the money power was not in control then as it is now.

The House voted Friday to take the Hawaiian annexation question, and agreed to reach a vote on Wednesday of this week. Speaker Reed has stoutly opposed annexation of the islands, but President McKinley insists that Congress shall, by a bill, annex them before final adjournment, and the administration forces will of course, rally to his support. Reed saw that he could not defeat such opposition, so he yielded. In the Senate the opposition is strong, and under the rules debate cannot be cut off, so it is probable that the debates will be determined, spirited and lengthy. The opposition will not yield until they have thoroughly discussed every phase of the question. It is declared that a majority in the Senate favor annexating the islands.

Friday Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota arose in his seat and criticised the action of his collegue, Senator Kyle, for voting for the bond bill.

The Associated Press in its report of the vote classed Mr. Kyle who voted for bonds, as a Populist, and Mr. Pettigrew, who is a silver Republican, wanted to know to what party Mr. Kyle belonged. He had something to say about the way Mr. Kyle was re-elected to the Senate by Republican votes in the Dakota Legislature, and condemned his action in the Senate.

Mr. Kyle replied by saying that he did not enter into any pledges to the Republican's to secure his re-election.

Ex-Judge Spier Whitaker, of Raleigh, and District Attorney Claude Bernard were in the city last week.

Major H. L. Grant has been appointed paymaster in the volunteer army with the rank of Major.

CONGRESSMAN GUNN WRITES ABOUT SENATOR KYLE.

Declares That no Populist Would Vote for the Bond Measure.

HON. MARION BUTLER, Chairman National Committee, People's party.

DEAR SIR:—Senator James H. Kyle, of South Dakota, voted for the infamous bond issue which forms a part of the war revenue bill, as prepared by the Republicans of the House. Senator Kyle is popularly regarded as a Populist, and has been so designated in such newspaper reports of the vote as have come under my observation.

Mr. Chairman, no man can be regarded as a true Populist who votes to unnecessarily burden the patriotic citizens of this nation with an interest-bearing war debt.

It is not necessary, in this connection, to call attention at this time to the patriotic stand the Populist members of Congress have taken on the questions growing out of the war. By their vote they have declared against the atrocious rule of the Spaniards on this continent, and at all times have manifested their readiness to vote all the funds necessary to prosecute the war. At the same time they have shown over and over again that this can be done without increasing our interest-bearing obligations or putting a mortgage on those who will come after them. At this time a selfish element in our midst announces that unless there is a bond issue they will embarrass the government, inflate prices, and precipitate a financial panic. Shylock must have his pound of flesh.

Never before have the masses of the nation been swayed by one uniform patriotic impulse as now; all excepting that combination known as the money power. Amidst the roar of battle and the sacrifice of the lives of the brave young men of the land they reap their harvest. Senator Kyle cast his vote with this combination and against the teachings and precepts of his party. He will be disowned by every Populist in the land.

In order that the party may not have to bear the odium of his act I suggest that some action be taken to show our party associates that we, the Populist members of the Senate and House of Representatives, repudiate him and refuse to regard him as being infellowship with us any longer.

JAMES GUNN,
Member Congress from Idaho.

Sensation in Deleware.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 8.—The grand jury in the United States Circuit Court yesterday returned indictments against United States Senator R. R. Kenney, and other prominent residents of Dover. They are charged with aiding and abetting the defaulting teller, William N. Boggs, to misapply funds of the National Bank of Dover. The amount charged in the indictment against Senator Kenney is $23,461.91. The return of the indictment against Senator Kenney and the others has caused a great sensation.

Some people are constantly troubled with pimples and boils, especially about the face and neck. The best remedy is a thorough course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which expells all humors through the proper channels, and so makes the skin become soft, healthy and fair.

THE CAUCASIAN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

BY THE CAUCASIAN PUBLISHING CO.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS..... .50
THREE MONTHS..... .25

Entered in the Post Office at Raleigh, N. C. as Second Class Matter

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16th JUNE 1898

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BRYAN'S WARNING—HOW THE GOLD MEN WORK.

"Where the gold Democrats are numerically strong they will insist upon ignoring the Chicago platform, but where they are numerically weak, they will profess to accept the platform but will oppose every plan that is calculated to bring success to the platform."—W. J. Bryan.

WHERE ONE DOLLAR IS MORE POWERFUL THAN SIXTEEN.

"One dollar spent in separating the reform forces will be more useful than sixteen dollars spent in an attempt to overcome their united strength.—Extract from Bryan's open letter to New York Journal.

THE GREAT PRINCIPLES WHICH THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION REFUSED TO CO-OPERATE FOR.

The truth about the Democratic State Convention is beginning to reach the rank and file of the party. Of course every real Jeffersonian Democrat and supporter of Bryan is displeased and disappointed, while the goldbugs and supporters of Cleveland are, on the other hand, delighted. There has been great interest among the masses of the people to know all the facts about the matter.

THE CAUCASIAN has received a large number of requests for copies of the proposition made by the Peoples Party State Convention for co-operation. We have yet to see or hear of a single Bryan Democrat who was not in favor of accepting the Peoples Party proposition.

What was it the Peoples Party offered, and what was it the Democrats refused. It cannot be republished too often. The Peoples Party Convention proposed to the Democrats to co-operate to secure the following important results:

"(1.) To elect nine free silver and anti-monopoly Congressmen.

"(2.) To elect six judges of ability and high character and free from partisan bias.

"(3.) To elect twelve solicitors, fearless and impartial.

"(4.) To elect an anti-monopoly legislature pledged to the following, viz:

"(A.) A legislature opposed to the demonetization of silver by private contract, and which will enact legislation to put a stop to the giving and taking of gold notes and mortgages.

"(B.) A legislature opposed to government by injunction, which will enact sufficient legislation including a license law similar to the Wisconsin statute, to effectually prevent the removal to Federal courts all causes which should be tried in our State courts.

"(C.) A legislature opposed to the 99-year lease of the North Carolina Railroad, and which will use all lawful and legitimate means to set the same aside.

"(D.) A legislature opposed to free passes, and which will make the present law prohibiting the giving of free passes apply equally to those receiving the same.

"(E) A legislature in favor of a free ballot and a fair count, and which will enact legislation guaranteeing to each political party, the right of being represented on all election boards by representatives of its own selection.

"(F) A Legislature in favor of a system of local self-government, and which will enact under proper safeguards sufficient legislation to guarantee to the counties the right to elect local officials.

"(G) A Legislature in favor of a reduction of freight, passenger and express rates, and of telegraph and telephone tariffs to the gold standard level. That will endorse the action of Commissioner Pearson in taking a stand for such reduction, and which will favor upholding the Railroad Commission law making the same effective according to all of its intents and purposes, and which will enact legislation providing for the election of Railroad Commissioners by the people.

Why did the Democratic Convention refuse to co-operate along this line? Because the so called Democratic Convention was opposed to the above principles. The Democratic party under the control of the Cleveland-Ransom machine has made many fair promises to the people of the State, but has carried but few of them out. But the Democratic State Convention, which was bitterly opposed to the above principles, knew if it co-operated with the Peoples party, that each candidate for the legislature would be pledged to these principles. The Democratic Convention, while in its platform promises many things that the party will never carry out, would not even promise to do some of the most important things which the next legislature should do.

The next legislature should put an end to the demonetization of silver by private contract; that is, put an end to the giving and taking of gold notes and mortgages in the State. But the Democratic platform does not even promise this.

The next legislature should investigate the ninety-nine year midnight lease, and use all honorable means to put it aside. But the Democratic Convention was opposed to this. The Democratic platform is silent on the question, which amounts to an endorsement of the infamous midnight transaction.

The next legislature should put a stop to the receiving of free passes as well as to the giving of the same. The Democratic platform does not even promise this. It says as little about the free pass question as possible.

The next legislature should see to it that freight and passenger rates are reduced to the gold standard level. This would be an immense saving to the people of the State, and simple justice demands it; but the Democratic platform, written by railroad attorneys, does not even promise this.

The People's party endorsed the bold, brave, and manly stand taken by Commissioner Pearson for such a reduction; but the Democratic State Convention, controlled by railroad attorneys, did not approve of Mr. Pearson's patriotic course, and therefore, did not even give him a word of praise encouragement or endorsement.

Every honest silver man and every true friend of Bryan in North Carolina endorses the above principles, which the Democratic State Convention repudiated and betrayed. Now let Bryan Democrats rally to the assistance of the People's party to repudiate the action of the railroad lawyer convention, and to elect a legislature that will stand for the above principles.

WILL THE WAR NOW BE PUSHED VIGOROUSLY.

The Administration having rid itself of the great obstacle in the way of action, we hope the war with Spain will now be pushed to an early and a successful conclusion. The obstacle in question has been the objection of the bond grabbers to an early termination of the war without an issue of bonds.

While Sampson and Schley have been roving the seas, presumably in quest of the Spanish fleet (but missing them as effectively as if they had had instructions to do so) and Dewey has been patiently waiting at Manila for the promised but long delayed reinforcements, to enable him to follow up his brilliant victory by taking possession of the Phillipines, Shylock has been maintaining a very effective blockade of Congress, and refusing permission to win lesser victories, such as the conquest of the Phillipines and Porto Rico, and the freeing Cuba, until the great preliminary struggle in which bonds were the spoils had been decided in his favor. This great victory having been won, the Administration is now at liberty to proceed with the minor details of the war, which it will probably do, provided no further obstacles are interposed by the power behind the throne; and with a vigorous policy it can soon end the war.

For why should it not? Since the beginning of this very one sided struggle, it has been apparent, not only to our own people, but to all nations of Europe, that there could be but one result, and that result a victory for American arms. The engagement at Manila proved how vastly superior are our warships to those of Spain, and in every instance in which test of marksmanship has been tried, the same degree of superiority on the part of our sailors has been made manifest. And then, too, in addition to Spain's poor navy and poorer service, her treasury is almost depleted and it has been with considerable difficulty that she has managed to prosecute the war thus far, as defensively as we have acted through the whole affair. In fact it is known that the bank of Spain is on the point of suspension, and when it does, Spain must of necessity sue for peace.

With the odds overwhelmingly in our favor; Spain bankrupt, her best ships bottled up in Santiago harbor, Blanco and his army prisoners in Cuba, the Phillipines within our grasp, Porto Rico defenseless, there can be no reason since Congress has surrendered to the dictators of the administration's policy, why this administration, with over two hundred thousand soldiers under arms and ready for action, and a navy that is among the best in the world, should prolong this one sided struggle against the puny power of Spain. The progress of the war from now on will indicate whether the bondholders will be satisfied with the one issue of five hundred million, or whether they will demand more.

THEY ACTED LIKE GOLD-BUGS, SAYS BRYAN.

The gold and monopoly Democrats are everywhere trying to debauch the Democratic party. Instead of going into the Republican party, where they belong, after trying to defeat Bryan and to elect Mc-Kinley in the last campaign, they are making desperate efforts to capture the party and to turn down Bryan and repudiate his principles.

Mr. Bryan foresaw this, and in an open letter, published sometime since, clearly forecasted the schemes and methods they would adopt to accomplish their perfidious purpose.

He said: "Where the gold Democrats are numerically strong, they will insist upon ignoring the Chicago platform." This they have done everywhere, where they had the power. But in a majority of the States they have not this power, and it is in these States that they are the most dangerous, because they must work under cover to carry out their conspiracy.

Bryan foresaw this, and in his letter above referred to, said:

"But where they are numerically weak, they will profess to accept the platform, but will oppose every plan that is calculated to bring success to the platform."

In North Carolina these Cleveland conspirators are numerically weak, so they pretended to be for Bryan and to endorse the Chicago platform. In this way they fooled the honest masses and got themselves elected delegates to the State Convention. When the convention met, these gold-bugs and Clevelandites and monopolists were in absolute control. They could have passed through the convention a resolution repudiating the Chicago platform and endorsing the gold standard; they could have passed through the convention a resolution repudiating Bryan and endorsing Cleveland, Ransom, and Andrews; but they dared not do this, because it would have opened the eyes of the true free silver men who make up such a large per cent of the party. So they passed resolutions professing to endorse the Chicago platform, but they proved they were goldbugs and against that platform by opposing every plan that would bring success for the principles they claimed to favor.

This is just as Mr. Bryan said they would do.

SENATOR KYLE NOT A POPULIST.

The Associated Press in its report of the action of the Senate in issuing bonds, said that one Populist, Mr. Kyle, voted for the issue of bonds. Senator Butler corrected this statement on the floor of the Senate, saying that Mr. Kyle was not a Populist, and that every Populist voted against the issue of bonds. He said that he trusted that the Associated Press would not slander the Peoples Party by classing Mr. Kyle as a Populist.

Senator Pettigrew then took the floor and proceeded to show that Mr. Kyle was elected to the Senate by the Republicans under a bargain by which they secured his vote, and that his vote gave the Republicans a majority in the Senate—that he was in fact a Republican.

As soon as the above information reached the Charlotte Observer, it at once discovered that Mr. Kyle was a great and good man, and proceeded to praise him and start a fresh tirade of abuse against Senator Butler. In fact, all that any man has to do to get the praise of the Observer is to support trusts and monopolies, and if he formerly opposed them and suddenly flops to the support of trusts and monopolies, betraying his principles and his constituents, then he is sure to get special praise from the Charlotte Observer.

It will be remembered that all true Populists in North Carolina are hated and reviled by the Observer, but that those who went over to the Southern Railroad in the last legislaturue at once became gentlemen of the first water in the eyes of that paper.

A GOLD AND MONOPOLY ORGAN.

The Charlotte Observer has frequently objected to being classed as a gold and monopoly organ. It has also grown indignant when charged with Republican leanings and being a defender of trusts. Yet no fairminded man can read that sheet and draw any other conclusion.

Sometime since, when Senator Butler's article on: Trusts; "The Causes that Produce Them; The Remedy," was published in the Arena, the Charlotte Observer seemed very much offended because Senator Butler charged that the Republican party was owned by the monopolies and trusts, and that the same influences controlled Cleveland while he was President.

The other day, when Senator Butler in a speech in the Senate charged that the gold syndicate and all the trusts and monopolies contributed an immense campaign fund to the Republican party, the Charlotte Observer was as loud-mouthed as any Republican organ in denouncing the statement, which every honest and well informed man knows to be true.

If the Charlotte Observer is not an organ of gold and monopoly, then the poor trusts and monopolies have no organ at all.

The Charlotte Observer, commenting upon the great fight in Oregon a few days before the election, said that it was probable that the Republicans would carry the State; and further said that since either the Populists or the Republicans would carry the State that the election of the Republican ticket would be the lesser of the two evils. A few days after the election, on June 10th, the Charlotte Observer, in an editorial, expressed its satisfaction that the Republican party had carried the election and that the gold standard was triumphant, but it warned its goldbug friends not to be too confident on account of the victory, becsuse, as it says, "the free silver sentiment still threatens the welfare of the Republic."

A few days before the Charlotte Observer, in an editorial, said that it stood for the kind of democracy set forth in the Indianapolis platform. It is well known that it was on this platform that Palmer ran for President.

It will be seen that the Observer has gotten very bold and cockey since it succeeded in controlling the Democratic State Convention in North Carolina. It opposed co-operation in North Carolina because that would have meant the success of the free silver and anti-monopoly sentiment.

Over six weeks ago the dnily papers were telling us every morning that the Administration had decided on a vigorous policy to at once drive the Spanish flag from Cuba, give the people their liberty, and send food to the starving reconcentradoes. As long ago as the morning of April 28th we were told that the Administration had already chartered vessels to transport our regular army to Cuba and that other vessels had been charted to follow behind with provisions and supplies. This is June 16th, nearly seven weeks, and still those soldiers have not yet been reported on Cuban soil.

On May the 1st Dewey won his brilliant victory at Manila. On the same day Admiral Sampson with twice as strong a fleet, was in front of Havanna. Who was it that kept Sampson from winning as signal a victory at Havanna on the same day, and who is it that has kept his hands tied ever since? It has been over six weeks since that victory, and nothing worth mentioning has been done since.

The Republican party howled and kicked about the two hundred and sixty million bonds issued by Grover Cleveland, but now proposes to double that amount. The Republican party is hypocritical and treacherous.

The people of the United States do not want bonds. They put Cleveland's party out of power because it issued bonds. They will put Mr. Mr. McKinley's out for the same reason.

We want a live, hustling representative in every community in the State. Write THE CAUCASIAN for further particulars.

FOR FIFTY CENTS from now until after the election we will send THE CAUCASIAN regularly each week.

CARR ENDORSES THE FOWLER PLAN

Which Clearly Outlines Col. J. S. Carr's Views on Finance.

Mr. J. S. Carr, of Durham, N. C., who was the leading Bryan Democrat of that State, and recently offered the governship, and who is the head of the famous Durham Tobacco Company and President of the First National Bank at that place, has written the following letter to Mr. George R DeSaussure, Secretary of the Southern Bankers' Association, which met at Atlanta on Dec. 15th, to discuss currency reforms. This letter appeared in the Atlanta Constitution of Dec. 22d, 1897:

Mr. George R. DeSaussure, Secretary Southern Bankers' Association, Atlanta, Ga.

MY DEAR SIR:—I am of the opinion that the plan of currency reform outlined by the Hon. Charles N. Fowler, member of Congress from New Jersey, and submitted to the Southern Bankers' Association at Atlanta, at its last session, is a wise solution of the present vexing currency question.

Mr. Fowler's plan funds all the obligations of a government in a two per cent. gold bond. These bonds he would make the basis of bank circulation, and require the banks to redeem all their notes in gold coin. By funding the entire debt in two per cent. gold bonds, which would be impossible but for the fact that the banks are required to carry them in consideration of the favors they receive, the people or the government—indeed, according to the people—by the Fowler bill, will save more than $15,000,000 per annum in interest on the bonded debt.

Again, we must recognize the fact that the parity of our different kinds of money, silver, paper and gold, has been maintained at an enormous expense to the people of the government. Indeed, according to the figures of the actuary of the Treasury Department, at an average cost of more than $21-000,000 per annum, or 339,000 for the seventeen years from 1879, the date of specie resumption to 1896.

This cost to the people or the government, by Mr. Fowler's bill is transferred to the banking institutions of the country, which must maintain the standard by the current redemption of their notes in gold coin. This will, it must be observed, result in a net saving to the people or government of more than $35,000,000 per annum. Mr. Fowlers'r bill also provides for a guarantee fund, paid into the Treasury of the United Stotes government for the protection of the note holders, so that thore could not be a bank note panic.

The bill provides for such a supply of a sound, circulating medium equally distributed over the country, as the needs of the country require, and for lack of which most of our troubles are chargeable. The operation of the Fowler bill is the only remedy I have seen presented that carries with it merit worthy of success.

And lastly, what is to my mind of still greater importance to the people of the country all depositors of national banks are to be insured against loss in case of bank failure through a tax upon deposits paid into the United States Treasury for their protection.

The statistics on page 78 of Mr. Fowler's speech (and the statistics were furnished by the actuary of the Treasury, and are therefore to be relied upon) show that since the inauguration of the national bank system in 1863, if all the assets of the failed banks had been absolutely nil, a tax of less than one-third of 1 per cent. would have been sufficient to recoup the depositors, dollar for dollar. But as it was, the assets of the failed banks, where the accounts have been closed, paid 75 per cent of the depositors, so that a tax of only one-twelfth of 1 per cent, would have been required to meet the deficit, which is practically nothing.

The South being an agricultural section, requires better banking accomodations than we enjoy. The truth is that we must have better facilities or we are virtually ruined. The provisions of the national bank act, as at present constituted, do not afford the accomodation we need and must have. The Fowler bill, in my judgement, does, and at the same time furnishes the country a good, sound, safe banking circulation, elastic in its operation and firmly fixed upon a gold basis.

The Southern Bankers' Association will do well not only to advocate it but press its passage by Congress.

I would have been pleased to advocate Mr. Fowler's measure before our convention at Atlanta had I then been familiar with its provisions. I have since studied the bill and confess to my admiration of it.

Very truly yours,
J. S. CARR in Washington Post.

The Cleveland Gang In Control.

Webster's Weekly.]

Far from the Weekly feeling humiliated by the defeat its policy sustained in the State Convention, never in its life has it had a more cheering sense of duty faithfully performed. We are not the keeper of other men's consciences, but ours is clear. We did what our conscience and judgment dictated, and what Mr. Bryan and the national Democratic organization approved and requested. The odds were against us—party prejudice, ambition, the lust of office, the old Cleveland element, all working together—but the path of duty was plain and we would tread it again with certain defeat awaiting us. If the prevailing policy proves the winning policy, our principles are vindicated; if the contrary, our hands are free of the party's blood.

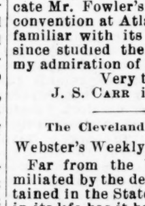
A writer in a popular magazine says that with improved machinery 5,000,000 men can now do the work which required the labor of 16,000,000 a few years ago.

Foul-Smelling Catarrh.

Catarrh is one of the most obstinate diseases, and hence the most difficult to get rid of.

There is but one way to cure it. The disease is in the blood, and all the washes and inhaling mixtures in the world can have no permanent effect whatever upon it. Swift's Specific cures Catarrh permanently, for it is the only remedy which can reach the disease and force it from the blood.

Mr. B. P. McAlister, of Harrodsburg, Ky., had Catarrh for years. He writes: "I could see no improvement whatever, though I was constantly treated with sprays and washes, and different inhaling remedies—in fact, I could feel that each winter I was worse than the year previous. "Finally it was brought to my notice that Catarrh was a blood disease, and after thinking over the matter, I saw it was unreasonable to expect to be cured by remedies which only reached the surface. I then decided to try S. S. S., and after a few bottles were used, I noticed a perceptible improvement. Continuing the remedy, the disease was forced out of my system, and a complete cure was the result. I advise all who have this dreadful disease to abandon their local treatment, which has never done them any good, and take S. S. S., a remedy that can reach the disease and cure it."



To continue the wrong treatment for Catarrh is to continue to suffer. Swift's Specific is a real blood remedy, and cures obstinate, deep-seated diseases, which other remedies have no effect whatever upon. It promptly reaches Catarrh, and never fails to cure even the most aggravated cases.

S.S.S. For The Blood

Is Purely Vegetable, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no dangerous minerals.

Books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

DR. THOMPSON'S LETTER.

The State Chairman Advises That Congressional Nominations be Made at Earliest Opportunity—Other Nominating Conventions can be Held Later—Populists Cannot Accept Nominations at the Hands of the Democrats.

The following letter has been sent to the various county chairmen of the People's Party by State Chairman Thompson:

The action of the recent Democratic State Convention in refusing an offer of co-operation with the Peoples Party in order to elect nine silver Congressmem, coupled with their failure to make us a counter proposition looking to the same end, makes their position utterly indefensible before the rank and file of the people who earnestly desire reform in national legislation.

"We should spare neither time nor effort to impress upon the people the fact that the Democratic party, notwithstanding its platform professions, has substantially by its action, declared against financial reform, against Bryan and silver, and has betrayed, at the dictation of the goldbugs and monopolies, the true Democrats inside the Democratic party; the folly of whose further attempts to "fight it out inside the party" should be apparent to all. The Peoples Party is evidently their only refuge.

"Will it not have the effect of emphasizing our position, and of bringing honest men everywhere to discuss the situation as it exists and to realize that the Peoples Party has done all that it could, and that it will continue to do all that it can, in the line of the financial reform, if we proceed at the earliest possible date to hold our Congressional Conventions, and decide upon whom we will support for Congress—men sincerely in harmony with our principles and aggressive in their advocacy; whose defeat, if it comes, shall be evidently chargeable to the design of the Democratic party under its corporate, goldbug control?

"The resolutions and propositions offered by us to the Democratic State Convention represent the unanimous sentiment and direction of the Populist State Convention. If your people are not fully advised as to the nature of this proposition, and the reply made thereto, your Central Committee would be glad to have suggestions as to how the matter can be clearly set before them.

As to our conventions for Judicial, Legislature and county nominations, it would seem that these may reasonably be delayed until the people are more at leisure.

"One thing, it seems to me, should be clearly determined, to-wit: that Populists should not accept nominations at the hands of the Democratic party; if we are not good enough to co-operate with as a party, upon principle, it would seem that no Populist, who regards his party or respects himself, can afford to lend a hand to the Democratic party in its efforts to break down our organization.

"This letter is not an expression of committee policy to bind in any way your action, but is written as a suggestion and an inquiry, for the good of the party," which is the only hope for the common welfare.

"I shall be glad to hear from you"

CYRUS THOMPSON,
State Chairman, P. P.

Will Not Crowd the "Back Door."

Kings Mt. Reformer.]

One thing is certain in our opinion, and that is that there will not be crowds standing, with hat in hand, at the back door of the Democratic party begging admission. Neither are they afraid that they will be treated as servants and not be allowed in the society of democrats. "Vinegar never catches flies." For the masses of the Democratic party we have profound respect, but for any CUR that would breathe forth any such sentiments as the above in a public meeting, we have a can't-help-it contempt. He deserves not only the criticism and contempt of his party, but to be relegated to a back seat.

We wish it distinctly understood that we concede to the Democratic party a perfect right to refuse to co-operate with any party and go it alone. We also concede the right to the populists to offer co-operation. Time will prove which would have been the wiser course. So long as we stay apart just so long will the gold standard prevail. So long as Cleveland-Ransom delegates make up the conventions, and a gold standard press advise these delegates, just so long will we stay apart.

W. J. BRYAN FOR CO OPERATION.

Why Silver Democrats and Populists and Silver Republicans Should Co-operate.

"While it is always difficult to secure harmonious co-operation between distinct and separate political organizations, there are times when this co-operation is both wise and necessary. In the campaign of 1896 the Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans united in demanding the immediate restoration of independent bimetallism at the existing ratio of 16 to 1, and they agreed in declaring that the money question was of paramount importance at that time.

The question now arises, should these three political organizations act together in the Congressional campaign of 1898.

I answer without hesitation, yes. Those who answer no must assume the burden of proving first, that co-operation was unwise in 1896, or second, that conditions have so changed as to make unwise now what was wise then. The defeat that befell the allied forces does not prove co-operation at that time to have been unwise, unless it can be shown that some one party would have been more successful than the three combined.

Co-operation does not contemplate the abandonment of party organization or the surrender of any political principles; nor is co-operation defended on the ground that the platforms of the three parties are identical. Campaigns generally turn upon a few issues, sometimes upon one, and events do much to determine which issue shall most absorb public attention.

If the Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans were agreed upon but one question, that question might be important enough to justify co-operation, although the parties differed on all other subjects; but those who advocate the union of the principal reform forces against the common enemy, can point not to one, but to a number of reforms which are demanded with equal emphasis by Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans.

FIRST—THEY ARE UNALTERABLY OPPOSED TO GOLD MONO-METALLISM.

SECOND—THEY DEMAND THE IMMEDIATE RESTORATION OF BIMETALISM AT THE PRESENT RATIO BY THE INDEPENDENT ACTION OF THIS COUNTRY.

THIRD—THEY OPPOSE THE RETIREMENT OE THE GREENBACKS.

FOURTH—THEY OPPOSE THE ISSUE OF PAPER MONEY BY NATIONAL BANKS.

FIFTH—THEY OPPOSE THE ISSUE OF INTEREST BEARING BONDS IN TIME OF PEACE.

SIXTH—THEY FAVOR THE INOCME TAX AS A MEANS OF RAISING A PART OF THE REVENUE NECESSARY TO ADMINISTER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

BABY'S SMOOTH, FAIR SKIN

A Grateful Mother Writes this Letter—Tells all about Her Troubles when Baby Broke out with Scrofula Sores.

"At the age of two months, my baby began to have sores break out on his right cheek. We used all the external applications that we could think or hear of, to no avail. The sores spread all over one side of his face. We consulted a physician and tried his medicine, and in a week the sore was gone. But to my surprise in two weeks more another scrofulous looking sore appeared on baby's arm. It grew worse and worse, and when he was three months old, I began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla. I also took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before the first bottle was finished, the sores were well and have never returned. He is now four years old, but he has never had any sign of those scrofulous sores since he was cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, for which I feel very grateful. My boy owes his good health and smooth, fair skin to this great medicine." MRS. S. S. WROTEN, Farmington, Delaware. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

SEVENTH—THEY FAVOR THE ABOLITION OF TRUSTS.

EIGHTH—THEY ARE OPPOSED TO GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION.

NINTH—THEY ARE IN FAVOR OF ARBITRATION AS A MEANS OF SETTLING DISPUTES BETWEEN LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Here are nine issues which are not only important in themselves, but are now prominently before the people. Are these reforms worth securing? These questions were submitted to the people at the last election, but they were not settled, and will not be settled until they are settled right.

The Conspiracy of Gold and Monopoly.

The Republican party is trying to commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard. Even now it is endeavoring to secure legislative indorsement of the policy of paying all coin obligations in gold. It pretends to be much concerned about national honor and the public credit. The leaders of the party know that debtor, whether a public debtor or a private debtor, meets all the requirements of the law, moral as well as statutory, when he discharges his obligation according to the terms of the contract. They know that all through the war the government, and private debtors as well, paid coin obligations in gold, although gold was worth three cents on the dollar less than Silver. And yet, these leaders would accuse Abraham Lincoln of dishonor rather than incur the displeasure of the Wall street magnates, who now control the financial policy of the Republican party.

These leaders know that if the Federal Government declares its purpose to pay all coin obligations in gold, its example will be used as an argument to force gold contracts up on State and Municipal Government, and upon private citizens. These leaders know that if their scheme is carried out, the very existence of these gold obligations will be urged as a reason why bimetalism should not be restored.

If the Republicans obtain control of the Senate and House in the election of 1898, there is no doubt, that they will, by law, surrender the contract right which the government now has, to pay coin obligations in silver (of which we are large producers) and bind the nation to pay in gold (an appreciating metal, the production of which is largely controlled by England.)

The Republican party will, if it obtains control of Congress in 1898, abandon the system which gives the debtor the option, and substitute a new system, which, permits the money lenders to choose the coin of payment, and second, allows them to increase the purchasing power of the dollars which they demand, to the impoverishment of the wealth producers of the world.

Let Each Voter Answer These Questions.

Should those who oppose this financial heresy, this child of greed and avarice, fight each other while the American people are bound with fetters of gold?

The administration is clearly committed to the policy of opposing independent bimetalism help the administration by fighting each other?

The Secretary of the Treasury is planning the retirement of the greenbacks. Should those who oppose retirement of greenbacks help to destroy them by fighting each other?

The administration has recommended an enlargement of the privileges and profits of national banks of issue. Should those who oppose national banks of issue stren then the banks by fighting each other?

The Secretary of the Treasury asks authority to issue interest-bearing bonds. Should those who oppose such bonds aid in increasing the interest-bearing debt by fighting each other?

Income tax Needed.

Our Federal taxes are collected entirely from import duties and internal revenue duties, both systems bearing more heavily upon the poor than upon the rich. The Republicans refuse to grant the relief which could be secured through an amendment to the Constitution providing for an income tax. Should those who favor an income tax oppose this needed reform by fighting each other?

Trusts Must go.

Trusts are being organized on every hand, and the political as well as the industrial welfare of the country is being menaced by these great aggregations of capital. Should those who oppose trusts aid in perpetuating their existence by fighting each other?

Down With Government by Injunction

Government by injunction has, ever since the election of 1896, developed new dangers, and to-day threatens the existence of trial by jury. Should those who oppose government by injunction aid in making it a permanent part of our judicial system by fighting each other?

Recent events have shown the necessity for arbitration as a means of settling difficulties between labor and capital and the Federal Government, by applying the principle to carriers engaged in interstate commerce, would set a most salutary example to the States. Should those who favor arbitration, by fighting each other, deny to the laboring men this great boon?

If the questions above presented have lost none of their importance, it would seem that co-operation is proper now, if proper 18 months ago, unless it can be shown that the parties which could trust each other then cannot do so now. As there has been no national convention since 1896, it is impossible to judge of the present intentions of the three parties unless we take for our criterian the actions of those who stand in a representative capacity.

The Democrats, Populists and silver Republicans who in 1896 favored the reforms which I have mentioned favor them to-day. There is not a prominent man of any of the parties which united in 1896 who has abandoned any of the reforms which drew the parties together.

The Gold Syndicate and the Trusts Will be United.

The advocates of the gold standard, the enemies of independent bimetalism, the opponents of the greenbacks, the friends of national bank notes, the defenders of trusts, the superters of government by injunction, and those who object to arbitration and an income tax—all these find no difficulty in uniting on the main issues, no matter how much they may differ upon minor ones.

Shall Those Oppsed be United.

Shall the friends of reform show less earnestness or less sagacity? Reforms are often delayed by an attempt to secure too much, while progress is usually made a little at a time. If one cherishes the hope of laying up a competency for old age, he does not refuse to save anything until he can save all that he desires. If he is wise he lays aside a little each day and makes it the foundation for his fortune. Society moves forward slowly. Circumstances make it possible to rise to a plane a little higher than that occupied before, and from this new vantage ground the fight is renewed for the capture of some greater height. Holland has expressed an idea which may well be applied to the unceasing contest waged by those who would improve the condition of society and promote the welfare of the human race. He says:

"Heaven is not gained by a single bound,
We build the ladder by which we rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,
And mount to its summit round by round."

He Says Let Other Issues Wait.

Many millions of our people believe that the reforms above enumerated will bring vast advantages to the producers of wealth, but whether the advantage be much or little, these are the things which lie immediately in front of us, and they be decided one way or the other before more remote questions, even though they be greater ones, can be seriously considered. What though there be questions which may ultimately separate those who fought together in the last campaign, will Democrats, Populists or Silver Republicans be the worse for having secured those things for which they are jointly contending?

Strength in Union Weakens in Division.

Attention is a means to an end, not the end itself. To secure a few things is better than to advocate many things and get nothing. Our opponents not only recognize that there is strength in union, but they also recognize that there is weakness in division, and therefore they may be expected to present a united front whenever the interests of aggregated wealth are attacked, and they may be expected to spread dissensions wherever possible among the reform forces.

Schemes of the Enemy.

The Democrats will be warned against becoming tainted with Populism, and yet Jefferson denounced banks of issue, and Jackson entered into a contest with the money power before there was a Populist party, while the bimetallic system was established in the United State before any political party was organized. Our enemies will warn the Populists against association with the Democrats, and with unstinted praise commend those who are credited with "putting principal above office." The Republican party will gladly leave the Populists in possession of all the principles, so long as the Republicans are permitted to hold all the offices, because political principles are of no service to the public until they are enforced, through the legislative, executive and judicial departments of the government. The Silver Republicans will be asked to listen to the stern song of international bimetallists, and warned against the contaminating influence of both Democrats and Populists. As an ounce of prevention is said to be worth a pound of cure, so a dollar spent in separating the reform forces will be more useful than sixteen dollars spent in an attempt to overcome their united strength.

An Emergency is Upon us.

In great crisis the patriotism of the American people always rises sufficient for any emergency. An emergency is now upon us; it will require all the intelligence and patriotism of the people to rescue the government from the hands of a party which has become the defender and abetter of every form of political vice. In such a crisis there is no time to discuss the ultimate effect of co-operation upon any particular party. We may rest assured that the people will bestow honor where honor is due, and that that party which shows the greatest devotion to the welfare of the people will, in the end receive due credit for every laudable endeavor.

W. J. BRYAN.

A Hard-Working Prophet.

Lieutenant Totten is still prophesying ten hours a day, and is doing good work. In spite of appearances, he says, our real enemy is not Spain but Russia, and the scene of the final outcome of contemporary disturbances is to be Palestine.

The next most confident prophet to Lieutenant Totten seems to be President Andrews of Brown University, who is quoted in the newspapers as proclaiming and reiterating at various times and places his belief that the greatest war the world has known is imminent, and will be precipitated by our war with Spain. Dr. Andrew's arrangement of the parties to this great international conflict varies from week to week. On May 7, in addressing the Lathrop Club at Beverly, Massachusetts, as reported in the Boston Transcript, he matched Germany and Russia against England and France, but a week later, at Providence, in addressing the Brown cadet battalion, he joins Germany, Russia, Italy, France, and Spain against England and the United States. If there is to be so much fat as all that in the fire, it is as well that the President should call for more troops.

Prophecy, however, is not now the sure thing it was in Bible times and even the diligent and attentive professors in Wall street find many a surprise between the forecast and the event.—Harper's Weekly.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

"Rust,"

the dread of the cotton grower, can be prevented. Trials at Experiment Stations and the experience of leading growers prove positively that

Kainit

is the only remedy.

We will be glad to send, free of charge, interesting and useful pamphlets which treat of the matter in detail.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

Success of Government Printing Office.

Those who can remember the results obtained when the United States had all its official printing done by the private enterprise have but to compare them with the results under Government ownership to see the full advantages of the reform. In the old days, the printing done for the government was good, but it was not good enough for the purpose. The Government failed to obtain that excellence of service and that accuracy which were indispensable. To-day there is no plant in the world and no equipment that can excel the government printing office at Washington. The printing, binding and illustrating are superior to anything of the kind that can be had from private enterprise. But when the reform was first proposed there was furious opposition. It was stated that the government could not get any results whatever if it started in the printing business. To-day it employs thousands of men and pays them good wages. Its books are the best specimens of the printing art that skill can turn out and their typographical accuracy is beyond question.—Twentieth Century, N. Y.

Current Magazines.

The opening article of Harper's Magazine for June is "The Czar's People," the second of a richly illustrated series of articles treating Russia as a militant power in the forefront of modern political movements by Julian Ralph. "Current fallacies upon Naval subjects," is a timely article relative to war ships and naval strategy, by Captain A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., our leading authority on the subject. In "A Century of Cuban Diplomacy—1875 to 1895," Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard, impartially sums up the past of the Cuban question.

"The Trolly in Rural Parts," is by Silvester Baxter, and is illutrated by Peter Newell. "William's Moose" is a hunting story, by Hamblen Sears, illustrated by A. B. Frost and E. B. Edwards. "A Study of a Child," by Louise E. Hogan, records the development of an infant mind. It is illustrated by drawings made by the child before his seventh year. "The Situation in China" is an explanation by the Eastern correspondent of the London Times of the interest of the United States in the exploitation of China.

A Harvard Professor on Spanish Rule.

The Spanish nation lost its colonies not because they were strong, but because the home country was decaying. In 1795 Spain was swept into the maelstrom of the Napoleonic wars, and the French treated her in succession as an enemy, ally, dupe, dependent province, and despairing rebel. When in 1807 the King of Spain was put under lock and key by Napoleon, the Spanish colonies began to take charge of their own affairs, and they never for a moment acknowledged French domination.

In 1814 they returned to a nominal allegiance to Spain; but they had tasted the sweets of independence; they broke loose again, and by 1823 Spain had nothing left on the continent of America except an empty claim to sovereignty and the two castles of Callao and San Juan de Ulloa.

Since that time the hold of Spain on Cuba has always been that of a harsh administration in a disaffected province. The Spanish principle has been that of "stick fast"—to grant nothing in privileges, reforms, territory, or humane treatment, except under pressure. If the Cubans wanted a better government the only method that they knew has been to revolt. Under these conditions Cuba would long since have ceased to be Spanish had there not been a third element in the problem—the will and the diplomacy of the United States of America.—From "A Century of Cuban Diplomacy—1795 to 1895," by Professor Albert Bushnell, Hart, in Harper's Magazine for June.

A Handsome Publication Free.

THE CAUCASIAN acknowledges the receipt of a copy of an interesting and instructive book from Chas. S. Fee, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Northern Pacific Railway, entitled "Wonderland '98."

Each year's publication of this annual is different from its predecessor in cover, text and illustrations. The cover of Wonderland '98, an artistic gem, is designed by Mr. J. C. Leyendecker, the noted young artist and poster designer of Chicago.

While the publication is of special value to travelers and tourists, it is also valuable in the family for its general information, and in public schools as a geographical and historical compendium. It will be sent to any address upon receipt of six cents in stamps. Address,

CHAS. S. FEE,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

Premature baldness may be prevented and the hair made to grow on heads already bald, by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND

Pain-Killer

THERE IS NO KIND OF PAIN OR ACHE, INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL, THAT PAIN-KILLER WILL NOT RELIEVE.

LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES. THE GENUINE BOTTLE BEARS THE NAME,

PERRY DAVIS & SON.

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., June ,16 1898.

A LIBERAL OFFER.

On this page THE CAUCASIAN makes an unusual attractive offer to subscribers. We have just concluded arrangements with the Southern Cultivator whereby we are enabled to make this generous offer as an enducement to secure new subscribers for THE CAUCASIAN and the *Southern Cultivator* we offer to send THE CAUCASIAN for one year, the *Southern Cultivator* one year and your choice of either knife advertised for the sum of $1.75. This offer may be withdrawn at any time and we trust that those who desire to take advantage of this very liberal offer to do so at once. THE CAUCASIAN guarantees the knives to be as represented.

Address THE CAUCASIAN,
Raleigh, N. C.

The Republican State Convention is called to meet in Raleigh at noon July the 20th.

CAMP RUSSELL NOTES.

The new Springfield rifles for the Second regiment arrived Saturday. They were issued to the companies at once. The new rifle is the latest make of the Springfield.

Flannel shirts, undershirts, drawers and socks have been issued to the men. Uncle Sam is doing the handsome thing by his boys. The supplies furnished the soldiers are of excellent quality. The shoes are of excellent quality, and the men are particularly well pleased with these. Every soldier in camp has been supplied with a rubber cloak (poncho).

Recruits are are arriving rapidly at Camp Russell. Saturday 75 came from Charlotte. Previously some 30 or 40 men arrived to complete the companies.

One hundred of the recruits who arrived were given a physical examination by the surgeons of the Second regiment. Of this number 25 failed to pass the examination and were rejected. The surgeons are conducting a very rigid examination with the recruits. This examination is much more severe than when the regiment was mustered in.

Dr. Stockard reports that there is not a single case of serious illness in camp. There are a few cases in the hospital, but the sickness is of a light character.

DURHAM'S FIRE

Water Supply Cut off and Flames Consumed $2000 Worth of Material—W. T. Brown Arrested in the Charge of Arson.

Fire broke out Friday night in Durham in the furniture store Thomas & Campbell, and before the flames were subdued, the damage amounted to two thousands dollars. On account of the water supply being cut off for repairs at the pumping station the fireman were unable to successfully combat the flames. Water was finally had through Duke's factory and the fire subdued. It was thought the fire was accidental but Saturday Mr. W. T. Brown was arrested and charged with the crime of arson. He was taken before the Mayor and released upon $6000 bond for his appearance before the Mayor Tuesday for preliminary hearing.

Mr. Brown is a young man just passed his majority. His father died but a few months ago, leaving life insurance policies amounting to $24,000. Mr. Brown engaged in the grocery business and his friends say he could not have been financially embarassed, as he had ample capital and his expenses were light. He has always borne a good reputation, and his friends do not believe the serious charges that have been preferred against him. They do not believe that he would have committed an act which may send him to the penitentiary for from five to forty years, and they trust that he will establish his innocence.

JUDGE DOUGLAS AS THE ORATOR.

At the Guilford Battleground Celebration on the 4th of July.

Invitations to the twelfth anniversary of the Guilford Battle Ground Company, which occur on the historic battlefield of Guilford Court House July 4th, 1898, have been issued.

The committee of invitation is composed of D. Schenck, Sr., President of Guilford Battle Ground Company; ex-Governor C. M. Stedman, R. R. King Esq., Hon. J. J. Nelson, Mayor of Greensboro; J. A. Odell, Esq., Robert M. Sloan, Esq., Hon. John L. King.

The following historical facts are given:

"The battle of Guilford Court House was fought on March 15th, 1781. Cornwallace was driven by General Greene from the State of North Carolina. The Guilford Battle Ground Company was organized May 6th, 1886.

"The company owns 85 acres of the battlefield. It has on it now twelve monuments of beautiful granite; two statues—one to William Hooper, one to Major Joseph Winston. There are fine avenues, numerous springs. Lake Wilfong and inviting groves. The museum, a handsome little fire proof building, containing rare and interesting revolutionary relics and paintings. The C. F. & Y V. Railroad divides the ground and has a station there."

The oration will this year be delivered by Hon. Robert M. Douglas, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

Summer School for Teachers.

The University Summer School for teachers will begin on June 21st. and last one month in the University buildings at Chapel Hill. The most famous teachers in America have been engaged to give thorough instruction in methods and special subjects. Chapel Hill is a delightful summer resort and many teachers are already there enjoying the campus and library and rest in the shade of the majestic oaks. One first-class fare for the round trip has been authorized on all the railroads, tickets on sale from June 18 to July 12, good returning until July 21st.

Indoors and Out.

"My health was very poor and I suffered from dizzy spells, rheumatism and weak nerves. I did not care to live in such a condition. Hood's Sarsaparilla changed all this. It has completely cured me and I am now able to work hard indoors and out."—Mrs. John A. Lively, Dallas, West Virginia.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic. Easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

PAYING INVESTMENT

An Advertisemt in The Caucasian Brings Good Returns—Read What a Progressive Firm Says.

CHATHAM MFG. CO.
ELKIN, N. C., May 21, 1898.

THE CAUCASIAN, Raleigh, N. C:

GENTLEMEN:—We enclose new copy of ad. for this season, and will thank you to insert instead of the old.

Our last season's ad. in your paper did us much good.

Yours truly
CHATHAM MFG. CO.

Our I's and.... ....Other Eyes.

Our I's are just as strong as they were fifty years ago, when we have cause to use them. But we have less and less cause to praise ourselves, since others do the praising, and we are more than willing for you to see us through other eyes. This is how we look to S. F. Boyce, wholesale and retail druggist, Duluth, Minn, who after a quarter of a century of observation writes:

"I have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla for more than 25 years, both at wholesale and retail, and have never heard anything but words of praise from my customers; not a single complaint has ever reached me. I believe Ayer's Sarsaparilla to be the best blood purifier, that has been introduced to the general public." This, from a man who has sold thousands of dozens of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is strong testimony. But it only echoes popular sentiment the world over, which has,

"Nothing but words of praise for Ayer's Sarsaparilla."

Any doubt about it? Send for "Curebook" It kills doubts and cures doubters. Address J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

FIRST N. C. REGIMENT AT JACKSONVILLE

Has Been Furnished With Necessary Clothing Getting in Fine Shape—Alligators Selling Rapidly as Curios.

The following news relating to the First North Carolina Regiment is given by the Jacksonville Times-Union and Citizen:

"The First North Carolina Regiment was furnished yesterday with 1,000 blankets, making two for every man; 500 campaign hats, 1,000 pairs of socks and 450 light-weight uniforms. The regiment is now getting into good shape, so far as equipment goes, much to the delight of Colonel Armfield. The regiment was in pretty bad shape in this particular when it arrived.

"It has not yet been decided when it arrived.

"It has not yet been decided when the court martial will convene that is to try the two members of the First North Carolina Regiment who are charged with desertion, and who were brought back here from Savannah on Wednesday."

"One of the most attractive features of the camp is the excellent vocal music frequently furnished by the members of the North Carolina Regiment.

About a week ago a sentinel fired on a man who it was thought was about to throw something into the big reservoir, and last night about 9 o'clock Private O. T. Bright, of the First North Carolina Regiment fired on a man who was acting in a suspicious manner.

A man was seen bending over, walking toward the west side of the tank. The sentinel called on the man to "halt," but instead of so doing he straightened up and ran in a westerly direction. The sentinel fired and the man was heard to yell, but nothing could be found as to his whereabouts, and it was not known whether the shot had taken effect.

The alligator market in this city seemed to be booming yesterday, and if the present run continues the stock in the hands of the curio dealers will soon be exhausted. A number of the soldiers were seen purchasing these "insects" at a Bay Street store, and others were observed with the uncanny pets on the streets.

To Recruit First Regiment.

In accordance with a recent order issued by the War Department, whereby all companies are to be recruited up to the full war strength of 160 men each, the following are the recruiting parties named by Colonel Armfield to recruit the First North Carolina Regiment:

First battalion—Lieutenant Thomas H. Christian, Private P. C. Hutton, Sergeants C. C. Bunch, L. C. Oldham, R. H. Coures, to Raleigh, N. C.

Second Battalion—Lieut. Thomas W. Patton, Sergeants C. H. Turner, Ben H. Kirkpatrick, Privates Harold S. Hall, Joseph P. Goodson, to Asheville, N. C.

Third Battalion—Lieutenant W. A. Erwin, Artificer A. A. Osborne, Private G. H. Hollister, Sergeants Quint E. Smith, Thomas D. Holt, to Charlotte, N. C.

All the recruiting parties have arrived.

Qualifications for Recruits.

The following explains what qualifications are required of recruits:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant General's Office.
WASHINGTON, June, 2, 1898.

Applicants for enlistment must be between the ages of 18 and 45 years, of good character and habits, ablebodied, free from disease, and must be able to speak the English language.

Married men will be enlisted only upon the approval of the regimental commander.

Minors must not be enlisted without the written consent of father, only surviving parent, or legally appointed guardian.

Enlistments will be confined to persons who are citizens of the United States, or who have made legal declarations of their intention to become citizens thereof.

Applicants will be required to satisfy the recruiting officer regarding age and character, and should be prepared to furnish the necessary evidence. They must defray their own expenses to the place of enlistment; their fitness for the military service can be determined only upon examination at a recruiting station.

The term of service is two years.

For infantry and artillery the height should not be less than five feet four inches, and weight not less than one hundred and twenty (120) pounds and not more than one hundred and ninety (190) pounds.

For calvalry the height should be not less than five feet four inches and not more than five feet ten inches, and weight not to exceed one hundred and sixty-five (165) pounds. No minimum weight is prescribed for calvalry, but the height measures should be satisfactory.

Recruiting officers are, however, authorized in their discretion to accept desirable applicants who are ten pounds or less overweight or underweight, or who vary not more than a fraction of an inch from the required height or chest measures, if they meet all other requirements. In every such case the variation from the normal standard should be carefully noted on the enlistment paper.

By order of the Secretary of War.
H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General.

The little city of Alexandria, Minnesota, owns its water and lighting plants. The expenses last year were $4 297, and the receipts were $5,370, showing an excess of over $1,000.

SPANIARDS ATTACK MARINES

That Landed Last Friday at Guantanamo —Four Americans Killed Among Them Surgeon Gibbs, of Richmond, and Lieuts. Neville and Shaw are Missing—Spanish Loss Unknown, but it is Believed to Have Been Heavy.

Off Guantanamo, Sunday, June 12, Lieut. Col. R. W. Huntington's battalion of marines, which landed from the transport Panther on Friday, and encamped on the hill guarding the abandoned cable station at the entrance to the outer harbor of Guantanamo, has been engaged in beating off a bush attack by Spanish guerrillas and regulars since 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The fighting was almost continuous for thirteen hours, until 6 o'clock this morning, when re-enforcements were landed from the Marblehead.

Four of our men were killed and one wounded. The advance pickets under Lieuts. Neville and Shaw are unaccounted for.

Among the killed was Assistant Surgeon John Blair Gibbs. His home was Richmond, Va., but he had been practicing in New York, and he entered the service since the war begun.

The Spanish loss is unknown, but it is probably considerable. The splashes of blood found at daylight at the positions the Spanish occupied indicate fatalities, but their comrades carried off the killed and wounded.

The bodies of the marines were stripped of shoes, hats, and cartridge belts, and horribly mutilated with machetes.

It was shortly after midnight when the main attack was made. The Spaniards made a gallant charge up the southwest slope, but were met by repeated volleys from the main body, and broke before they were one-third of the way up the hill; but they came so close that at points there was almost a hand-to-hand struggle. The officers used their revolvers. Three Spaniards got through the open formation to the edge of the camp, Col. Jose Campina, the Cuban guide, discharged his revolver, and they, turning and finding themselves without support, ran helter-skelter down the reverse side ot the hill.

It was during this assault that Assistant Surgeon Gibbs was killed. He was shot in the head in front of his own tent, the fartherest point of attack. He fell into the arms of private Sullivan, and both dropped. A second bullet threw dust in their faces. Surgeon Gibbs lived ten minutes, but did not regain consciousness.

Estimatef vary as to the attacking force. Some say 200, and the figures run as high as 1,000. Colonel Campina, the Cuban guide, said the Spaniards were mostly irregulars, but the reports of the discharge of Mauser rifles would indicate that they were regulars, as most of the regulars carry Remingtons. The Cuban guerrillas, as a rule, have more dash and courage than the regulars.

COST OF THE COLLIER MERRIMAC.

Figures to Show that the Government Was Swindled.

Washington Post.]

Something about tho history of the collier Merrimac, that Lieutenant Hobson sank in Santiago harbor, was given in the House yesterday by Representative Gaines, of Tennessee. While the House was considering Senate amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill, Mr Gaines took occasion to say that he desired to make an observation. "It seems to be cheaper to build our vessels," said he, "than it is to go into the market and purchase them. As some evidence of that, I beg permission to read an editorial from a New York paper, of June 6, 1898." Mr. Gaines then read as follows:

The glorious exit of the Merrimac from the United States navy should not distract attention from its anything but glorious entrance.

A year ago the Merrimac, then the Norwegian tramp steamer Solveig, was bought for $48,000. She was rebuilt and this brought her total cost up to $192,000. She was offered to the government early in April, but was rejected by the Board of Auxiliary Cruisers.

Then she was sent to Baltimore, and at the request of a politician, "special agents" from Washington came down and bought her for $342,000.

Cost of Merimac	$192,000
Price the government paid	342,000
The government swindled out of	$150,000

And she was selected as Cervera's cork out of all the fleet of transports, because she was worthless to the navy in every other way.

This is the most conspicuous, but not the first public example of the business side of a "kind-hearted" war.

"Are those the boats they are going to throw at the birds?" inquired Representative Simpson, of Kansas, when Mr. Gaines had finished reading.

"It seems in this case," replied Mr. Gaines, "that we are the 'birds' they threw money at in buying this vessel."

NOTICE TO ADMIRAL CERVERA.

If he Destroys his Ships Spain Will be Made to pay an Additional Indemnity.

Washington Dispatch.]

The Navy Department has sent orders to Admiral Sampson to notify Admiral Cervera that, if the latter destroys his four armed cruisers and two torpedo boat destroyers to prevent their falling into our hands, Spain at the end of the war will be made to pay an additional indemnity at least equivalent to the value of those vessels. It has been realized all along that the Spanish Admiral, rather than permit his fine squadron to be added to the United States Navy, might at the last moment, when he saw that further resistance was useless, prefer to blow them up, perhaps going so far as to cary himself and his men along with them. It is somewhat hastily assumed at first that if Cervera cared to do this nothing could be done to prevent it. Even now he may prefer to send his ships to the bottom and let this country exact such reparation as it may see fit. The Navy Department hopes, however, to convince him by the above argument of the folly of doing anything so rash.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucuous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting dsrectly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props.,
Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, price 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best

Cash Prizes.

Large cash prizes and other valuable gifts are offered by the J. C. Ayer Co, of Lowell. Mass., for collections of "Health Proverbs." Returns must be in by Aug. 1, 1898. Begin your collection at once, and write them for further particulars.

THE CASE IN A NUTSHELL.

"ONE DOLLAR EXPENDED IN DIVIDING THE SILVER FORCES WOULD AID THE GOLD STANDARD ADVOCATES MORE THAN SIXTEEN DOLLARS EXPENDED IN TRYING TO DEFEAT THE UNITED SILVER MEN AT THE POLLS.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

STATE NEWS.

The Wilmington Messenger learns that nearly all the burned stores in Mt. Olive are to be replaced with brick buildings.

The Pittsboro Record says that "the wheat harvest is now in full blast and our farmers are busy harvesting the golden grain. While there is some complaint, yet on the whole the wheat crop is good."

The Salisbury Sun says that the Mocksville-Mooresville Railroad is about completed, and that trains will be running through in about two weeks. Trains are now running from the junction of the Western road near Cleveland to a point a mile or more beyond Woodleaf. "There only lacks a few more bridges to complete when the work will be done."

In the presence of several thousand people, the corner-stone for the handsome new First Baptist church in Winston was laid with impressive and appropriate ceremonies last week. The pastors of the city churches took part in the exercises, and beautiful addresses were made by Bishop Rondthaler, of the Moravian church, and Pastor Tiley, of the Broad Street Baptist church.

W. C. T. U. State Convention.

The sixteenth annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held in the Presbyterian church at North Wilkesboro, Mrs. Mary E. Cartland, of High Point, President, called the Convention to order Saturday. The programme was very interesting and instructive.

Drunken Row in Durham.

In a drunken row in a saloon in Durham Saturday night, a cutting scrape occurred, in which Hal Crabtree and Wiley Whitfield were seriously injured. Crabtree was cut about the arm and body and neck, and Whitfield was cut in the stomach. Both were carried to Watts' Hospital. The cause of the row is not known. Whitfield is not expected to live.

Colored Teachers.

The seventh annual session of the Colored State Teachers' Association met at the A. and M. College, at Greensboro, Tuesday night, continuing during the week.

Among the prominent educational leaders who have given assurance of being present are State Superintendent Mebane, Prof. Claxton, of the State Normal and Industrial College; Prof. W. L. Poteat, of Wake Forest, and State Geologist Holmes.

Indications point to most successful session in the history of the association. Reduced rates have been secured on all railroads.

Johns Hopkins Scholarship for North Carolina.

At a meeting of the Academic Council of the Johns Hopkins University, the North Carolina scholarship were awarded for the next year. The scholarships are honorary and ordinary, the first class paying tuition and $75, and the second simply tuition, equivalent to $150. The awards are as follows:

Honorary—North Carolina, Messrs. William Blanchard, C. C. Holden and J. B. Wharey.

Ordinary—North Carolina, Messrs. W. M. Allen, G. E. Barnett, W. C. Coker, Jr., W. S. Drewry, W. L. Foushee, C. H. Little, W. S. Myers, C. L. Raper and C. C. Weaver.

Smallpox in Statesville.

Charlotte can sympathize with Statesville in her Smallpox scare. She learned some months ago, although there were only three or four cases here, that the situation attendant upon asmallpox scare is anything but pleasant. The Observer learned by 'phone, from a reliable source, yesterday afternoon that three or four new cases were reported yesterday, two of which developed on Saturday and two yesterday.

Compulsory vaccination will be begun to-day and will be rigidly enforced. A pest-house will also be erected at once, the work beginning to-day.

The town is being quarantined against by neighboring towns. So far the disease is confined entirely to negroes—Charlotte Observer June 13.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Hold Their Annual Session at Winston—Prominent Workers Present—Treasurer's Report Very Good.

WINSTON, N. C., June 11.—The 8th annual session of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Western North Carolina M. E. Conference opened here Friday. The devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. Roberton, of Greensboro. After the opening exercises committees were appointed and the hours fixed for three sessions each day. Among the prominent workers in attendance are Mrs. W. M. Wightman, President of South Carolina Conference Society; Mrs. W. Humbert, Corresponding Secretary of the South Carolina Conference Society; Mrs. F. M. Butler, editor of Woman's Mission Advocate, Nashville, Tenn., and Miss Mary Pescud, of Raleigh, who will go to Brazil as a missionary worker.

Addresses of welcome were delivered by Rev. Dr. Creasy, pastor of Centenary M. E. Church, and Mrs. Frank Martin, of the Winston Auxiliary. The response was made by Mrs. W. S. Stewart, of Charlotte.

The Treasurer of the Conference made her annual report, which was both creditable and encouraging. This was followed by an excellent address by Miss Mary Pescud, of Raleigh.

Complimentary to Our Readers.

Our readers will be pleased to learn that the eminent physician and specialist, Dr. Kilmer, after years of research and study, has discovered and given to the world a most remarkable remedy, known as Swamp-Root, for the cure of kidney, liver and bladder troubles; the generous offer to send a bottle free that all may Prove its wonderful merits without expense, is in itself sufficient to give the public confidence and a desire to obtain it. Swamp-Root has an established reputation as the most successful remedy, and is receiving the hearty endorsement of all up-to-date physicians, hospitals and homes. If our men and women readers are in need of a medicine of this kind no time should be lost in sending their name and address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and receive a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail, upon receipt of three two-cent stamps to cover cost of postage on the bottle. The regular sizes may be obtained at the drug stores. When writing please say you read this generous offer in THE CAUCASIAN.

THE EDITORS AT WAYNESVILLE.

Programme for the North Carolina Press Convention, June 22nd and 23rd.

The annual meeting of the North Carolina Press Association will be held at Waynesville on June 22d and 23d. Following is the programme for the occasion, as furnished to THE CAUCASIAN by the Secretary, Mr. John P. Sherrill, editor of the Concord Times:

Wednesday, June 22: Morning session, 9 o'clock—The Convention will be called to order by the President; prayer; address of welcome by mayor H. B. Ferguson; response by Mr. H. A. London, of the Pittsboro Record; short addresses on "Waynesville as a health resort," by Dr. J. Howell Way; President's address; report of Executive Committee, etc.

Afternoon Session, 3.30 o'clock—Annual oration by Mr. W. C. Dowd, of the Charlotte News; "Waynesville, Past, Present and Future," by Hon. R. D. Gilmer; reading of annual poem by Mr. Josephus Daniels.

THURSDAY, June 23.

Morning Session, 9 o'clock.—Essay, "Yellow Journalism—What is it, and what should we Learn From it?" by Mr. D. J. Wichard, of the Greenville Reflector; essay, "How to Build up the Circulation of a Weekly Paper," by Mr. A. S. Carson, of The Sparta Star; essay, "Is a Flat Rate for Advertising Desirable and Practicable for North Carolina Newspapers?" by Mr. R. R. Clark, of The Statesville Landmark; essay, "The Foreign Advertiser, what shall we do with him?" by Mr. J. W. Bailey, of The Biblical Recorder.

Discussions on the above papers will follow.

Special order, eleven o'clock, election of officers.

Afternoon Session 3 o'clock—Discussions on suggestions in President's address, motions, resolutions, etc.

The American Monthly Review of Reviews for June is a well illustrated "war number." The magazine opens with the editor's review of the first month's campaigning in our contest with Spain. This is followed by the detailed account of the struggle in the "Record of Current Events" and "Cartoon Comments" on the war, chiefly from foreign journals, The contributed articles include a character sketch of Admiral Dewey by Winston Churchill, two articles on the Philippines, and one on "Spain and the Caroline Islands" from a missionary point of view. The department of "Leading Articles of the Month" also deals with many questions growing out of the war, Although there are more than eighty pictures of subjects related to the present crisis.

Scrofula, hip disease, salt rheum, dyspepsia and other diseases due to impure blood are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The board of directors of the State Hospital at Morganton met in quarterly session at the institution last week. The report of the superintendent, Dr. P. L. Murphy, showed on the rolls 75 patients. He represented that the institution is full—not only full but crowded beyond the point of doing good work. There is necessity for rejecting all but the most promising cases. The health of the inmates is good. For the quarter just ended the expenses have exceeded the appropriation $3,516.42.

Yellow Fever in Mississippi.

Three cases of yellow fever broke out in Huntley, a small town in Mississippi last week. The place has been quarantined and every precaution taken against its spreading.

The State board of health issued the following order: "Be it ordained by the executive committee of the Mississippi State board of health, that hereafter parties wishing to enter this State from the quarantined district of Harrison, Jackson and Hancock counties, must hold certificates from the officers in charge of Camp Fontainbleau; that disinfection has been practiced and detention of ten days enforced.

(Signed)
"J. W. HUNTER, M. D.,
"Secretary."

$50 in Gold!

Will be Paid to any Man or Woman.

It remains for the celebrated firm of physicians and specialists, Dr. Hathaway & Co., (Regular Graduates Registered), to place a genuine business proposition before the public, which has never been made before.

We agree to treat any person afflicted with any chronic disease and cure them, furnishing medicines and everything necessa y for their case, or forfeit $50.00 in gold, providing the patient faithfully follows treatment and directions, and the case is a curable one.

This offer is plain, and there is no catch to it; and furthermore, the offer is good and the money perfectly safe because we are financially responsible.

Dr. Hathaway & Co.'s experience during the last 20 years has proved the fact that they have cured thousands of cases where other doctors have failed, and this warrants them in making this remarkable offer. All persons who are suffering from any chronic disease, have now an opportunity to test the treatment of the acknowledged leading physicians and specialists of this country, with an absolute surety of being cured. Special diseases, such as catarrh, blood poison, weakness of men and women which affect the delicate organs and private diseases of all kinds, rheumatism, stricture, varicocele, rupture, female troubles, skin eruptions, ulcers, kidney and urinary diseases, liver and stomach difficulties, liquor, opium and morphine habits, or any chronic disease. Our treatment can be taken at home under our directions, or, we will pay railroad fare and hotel bill to all who prefer to come to our office for treatment, if we fail to cure. We have the best of financial and professional references and transact our business on a strictly professional basis, promising nothing but what we can fulfill. We do not believe in any of the free prescriptions, free cure, free sample or C.O.D. frauds, but think it is best in the end to be honest with our patients. Write us to-day; don't delay.

We have carefully prepared Symptom Blanks No. 1, for men; No. 2, for women; No. 3, for skin diseases; No. 4, for catarrh, and new 64 page booklet which we will send Free to all who really desire truthful information about their condition. Call or address,

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,
22½ So. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

Mention this paper.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor take No-To Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Priceless Pain

"If a price can be placed on pain, 'Mother's Friend' is worth its weight in gold as an allevistor. My wife suffered more in ten minutes with either of her other two children than she did altogether with her last, having previously used four bottles of 'Mother's Friend.' It is a blessing to any one expecting to become a mother," says a customer.

Thus writes Henderson Dale, Druggist, of Carmi, Ill., to the Bradfield Regulator Company, of Atlanta, Ga., the proprietors and manufacturers of "Mother's Friend." This successful remedy is not one of the many internal medicines advertised to do unreasonable things, but a scientifically prepared liniment especially effective in adding strength and elasticity to those parts of woman's organism which bear the severest strains of childbirth.

The liniment may be used at any and all times during pregnancy up to the very hour of confinement. The earlier it is begun, and the longer used, the more perfect will be the result, but it has been used during the last month only with great benefit and success.

It not only shortens labor and lessens the pain attending it, but greatly diminishes the daager to life of both mother and child, and leaves the mother in a condition more favorable to speedy recovery.

"Mother's Friend" is sold by druggists at $1.00, or sent by express on receipt of price.

Valuable book for women, "Before Baby is Born," sent free on application.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

DEFENDS NORTH CAROLINA.

Hon. C. W. Tillett in his Alumni Address at the Randolph-Macon College

LYNCHBURG, Va., June 8.—The third days' exercises of the Randolph Macon commencement opened this morning with alumni exercises, consisting of orations, papers and essays. The alumni address was made by Hon. Charles W. Tillett, of North Carolina, who, in the course of his brilliant address, said that he wanted to briefly discuss a subject that had been recently spread abroad about North Carolina. It had been said that she had failed to respond fully to the call for troops in the present war with Spain.

Very many people believe that the war was unnecessary, and though the soldiers of the "Old North State' might feel that some one had blundered, they had not failed to offer their services, and North Carolina's full quota was ready for service.

The State had always furnished her share of soldiers in time of war and she would continue to do so in all time to come.

The history of the civil war presented a record of North Carolina of which any State might feel proud. Her's was the first blood shed in the opening of the civil war, and it marked the separation, the bitter disunion of years of the North and South. Again it was North Carolina's blood, shed off the shores of Cuba, that welded the broken chain of union and obliterated the lines of alienation.

It was a sad day in North Carolina when brave Ensign Worth Bagley was brought home to Raleigh to his heart-broken parents.

For Bryan.

From New Orleans Times Democrat.

Mr. Bryan is the lesder of the Democratic party, and will continue to be, because he perfectly represents and expresses the ideas for which the party stands.

As the Democratic party followed Jefferson and Jackson, as the Republican party followed Abraham Lincoln, so the new Democracy has followed William J. Bryan and will follow him to the end.

DYSPEPSIA

"For six years I was a victim of dyspepsia in its worst form. I could eat nothing but milk toast, and at times my stomach would not retain and digest even that. Last March I began taking CASCARETS and since then I have steadily improved, until I am as well as I ever was in my life."
DAVID H. MURPHY, Newark, O.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 311

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

The State Normal and Industrial ... College ...

Offers the young women of the State thorough professional, literary, classical, scientific, and industrial education. ANNUAL EXPENSES $90 TO $130. Faculty of 30 members. More than 400 regular students. Has matriculated about 1,500 students, representing every county in the State except two. Practice and Observation School of about 200 pupils. TO SECURE BOARD IN DORMITORIES, ALL FREE-TUITION APPLICANTS MUST BE MADE BEFORE AUGUST 1.

Correspondence invited from those desiring competent trained teachers.

For catalogue and other information, address PRESIDENT McIVER,
Greensboro, N. C.

Guilford College,

NORTH CAROLINA.

Five large buildings.
Faculty of ten able teachers.
Courses of study leading to degrees.
Tuition $20 to $26.
Board and room $8 per month. In clubs $4 per month.
Total expenses for the year need not exceed $133, and can be easily reduced to $90.
Correspondence solicited.
Catalogue free.

Address,
GUILFORD COLLEGE, N. C.

LOTS FOR SALE

—AT—

WALLACE, N. C.

I will sell at public auction June 25, 1898 several town lots, situated west of the W. & W. Railroad, on Main and Railroad streets it the thrifty town of Wallace, N. C., in the center of the best strawberry belt known.

Terms easy.

P. BONEY.

It rests with you whether you continue the nerve-killing tobacco habit. NO-TO-BAC removes the desire for tobacco, without nervous distress, expels nicotine, purifies the blood, restores lost manhood. 600 boxes sold. 600,000 cases cured. Buy makes you strong in health, nerve and pocket. NO-TO-BAC from your own druggist, who will vouch for us. Take it with a will, patiently, persistently. One box, 50, usually cures; 3 boxes, $1.50, guaranteed to cure, or we refund money. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, New York.

STOP CHEWING!

THE YARBORO HOUSE

IS THE ONLY HOTEL IN THE BUSINESS SECTION OF

RALEIGH, N. C.,

And as it will be almost entirely re-furnished and re-carpeted by July 1, 1897, its guests will be made more comfortable than ever. Reference is made to any one who visits Raleigh.

Transient Guests Especially Solicited.

RATES $2 AND $2.50 PER DAY. SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
FREE COACH TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS.

A. J. COOKE, Manager.

H. H. RANEY, Lessee.

Knives Given Away.

A good, stout, guaranteed knife is wanted by every man and boy; in fact, is an absolute necessity.

Both of the knives shown in this advertisement are fully guaranteed to be of the very best steel, and are exact size of cuts; No. 1 has two blades of the best razor steel, genuine staghorn handle, and is finely, though strongly, finished; it cannot be equaled for 75 Cents any hardware store.

No. 2 has 4 blades; 1 large, 2 small blades and 1 nail file; has a beautiful handle, with nickel-plated trimmings. This knife can not be duplicated for less than One Dollar.

The Southern Cultivator is the Best Agricultural Journal in the South. It is under the able Editorial Management of Dr. William L. Jones, assisted by Practical Farmers, men who have made money on the farm.

Bright, live subjects are discussed from a practical standpoint in every issue. Information and experiments are given that will prove valuable, save expense and suggest lines of work that will better the condition of every "Tiller of the Soil."

OUR OFFER

Caucasian, 1 year,	$1 00
So Cultivator, 1 yr,	1 00
Choice of knives,	1 00
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MANUFACTURES THE BEST AND HIGHEST GRADES OF

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Don't plant Tobacco without using Durham Fertilizer. It is the Best.
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Lowest Prices, Quality Considered.

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It relieves a person of all desire for strong drink or drugs, restores his nervous system to its normal condition, and reinstates a man to his home and business.

For full particulars, address either of the following institutes:

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, Greensboro, N. C.
THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, 905 E. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, 1418 Madison Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

ELKIN WOOLEN MILLS.

YOU CAN GET BOYS, YOUTHS AND MEN'S PANTS MADE TO MEASURE FOR LITTLE MORE THAN COST OF THE GOODS.

THE COMPANY PAYS FREIGHT ON WOOL AND WILL GIVE YOU PROMPT RETURNS.

If you want to exchange your wool or have it manufactured into the best Blankets, Cassimeres, Jeans, Linseys, Flannels and Yarns to be had in America. If you want the best made and most comfortable fitting pants you ever wore; if you want to trade with the cleverest men you ever had any dealings with, try the ELKIN WOOLEN MILLS' and you will never regret it. They have one of the largest mills in the South. They ship their goods to nearly every State in the Union, and the quality of their work is unexcelled.

Write them for their handsome new catalogue, and do not dispose of your wool until you see it. Address,

CHATHAM M'F'G. CO., Proprietors. - - ELKIN, N. C.

Educational Bureau,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Secures positions for teachers for reasonable charge.

Recommends competent teachers to schools and families free of charge.

Write for particulars. No harm to learn our work.

We also have a department of school furniture and supplies, and can furnish anything needed in this line at lowest possible prices.

Our exhibit at the present State Fair was awarded a medal.

Goods and prices guaranteed.

Correspondence invited.

CHARLES J. PARKER,
Manager.

Why Not be Cured?

If you have Consumption, Bronchitis, or Disordered Liver, why not take Judge Geo. E. Hunt's

Consumption, Bronchitis and Liver Cure?

It is acknowledged to be the best remedy in the United States for all lung troubles.

ONLY 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Address,
JUDGE GEO. E. HUNT,
Lexington, N. C.

BRYAN AND JONES

VERSUS

North Carolina Democrats.

No One Need Give Up His Party Organization---Parties Opposed to Gold and Monopoly Should Co-Operate---Of Course Goldbugs and Monopolists Will Oppose this Plan to Win a Victory for the People.

The Way to Victory Over Gold and Monopoly Pointed Out by Bryan and Jones.

Co-operation does not contemplate the abandonment of party organization or the surrender of any political principles; nor is co-operation defended on the ground that the platforms of the three parties are identical. . . . In such a crisis there is no time to discuss the ultimate effect of co-operation upon any particular party. We may rest assured that the people will bestow honor where honor is due, and that that party which shows the greatest devotion to the welfare of the people will, in the end, receive due credit for every laudable endeavor.—W. J. Bryan in his open letter to New York Journal.

The issue is joined; we cannot avoid it if we would. Either the friends of bimetallism or the advocates of the gold standard, trusts and monopolies must succeed. Who is not for us is against us. We are asking no man to abandon his party or change his politics; we ask no one to yield any principle; but in this great contest we do appeal to all good men to stand solidly together for liberty and humanity, and strike down forever this conspiracy of gold and monopoly.—James K. Jones, Chairman Democratic National Committee.

The Way to Defeat Mapped Out by North Carolina Democrats.

The Committee on Platform and Resolutions, by direction of the convention, having had under consideration the proposition for fusion made by a committee of the Populist party, recommend that this convention adopt the following resolutions in respect thereto.

Resolved, 1. That the proposition for fusion submitted by the Populist committee be, and the same is, hereby respectfully declined.

Resolved, 2. That the Democratic State Executive Committee be, and the same is, hereby instructed to entertain no further proposition for fusion.

These resolutions were adopted by the Democratic State Convention.

We favor a union of the silver forces of the country in the Congressional elections, and cordially invite all voters, without regard to past political affiliations to unite with us in supporting our candidates for Congress who favor the free coinage of silver, thus giving practical force and effect to the recommendation of our Democratic National Chairman, Hon. James K. Jones, and to the Congressional committee.

That we admire and commend without stint the great and gallant fight made by Hon. William J. Bryan in the last National campaign for the success of our party and the principles of our platform.—Extract from Democratic State Platform.

Plan of Organization of the Peoples Party.

COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. Each township shall be under the government of an Executive Committee of five members, who shall elect their own Chairman; said Committee shall be elected by the voters of said Township at the primaries called to elect delegates to the county nominating conventions, under call of the County Chairman: Provided that those Townships which are divided into precincts or wards shall have a separate Committee for each precinct or ward.

SEC. 2. Each County shall be under the government of the County Executive Committee, which shall consist of the Chairman of the several Township, Ward or precinct Committees. This Committee shall meet at the same time and place of the county nominating conventions of the Peoples Party of any year is held, and elect a county chairman, who may or may not be a member of its own body. In case it shall appear at said meeting of the county Executive Committee, that any township, ward or precinct has failed to take action in accordance with Section 1, the said county Executive Committee shall be empowered to appoint said committee or committees.

SEC. 3. The executive committee for the various Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial districts shall consist of the chairman of the county executive committee of the counties that compose the said Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial Districts. The Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial committees shall meet at the same time and place that the conventions meet to nominate their respective candidates, and shall elect a chairman for said committees who may or may not be a member of their body.

SEC. 4. The State Executive Committee shall consist of the State chairman, the chairman of Congressional executive committees, and one member elected by each Congressional Convention while in session, with six additional members at large.

SEC. 5. In case any above named committee fails to report to its convention while in session as provided above, it shall be sufficient proof that there is no proper organization, and the convention shall thereupon proceed to elect a chairman of the committee.

SEC. 6. The county executive committee, Congressional executive committees, Judicial executive committees shall report sheir action, as provided for above, to their respective conventions while in session, for their approval or disapproval. If not approved, then the convention, before an adjournment, shall elect the chairman of said committee.

SEC. 7. The State convention shall elect six members of the Executive Committee at large, and may elect a State chairman or leave the State Committee to elect its own chairman, who may or may not be a member of said comittee. But each State chairman shall serve until his successor is elected. The six members at large of the State committe and the State chairman shall constitute the Central Executive Committee.

SEC. 8. All executive committees shall have the power to supply all the vacancies occurring therein.

SEC. 9. A quorum of the various committees shall be as follows: The county and Senatorial committees—a majority; the Congressional, Judicial and State—one-third of the members of said committees.

SEC. 10. The executive committees of the Senatorial, Congressional and Judicial districts, respectfully, shall, at the call of their respective chairmen, meet at some time and place in their respective districts, designated in said call. And it shall be their duty to appoint the time and place for holding conventions in their respective districts; and the chairman of said respective committees shall immediately notify the chairmen of the different county executive committees of the said appointment, and the said county executive committees shall at once call conventions of their respective counties in conformity to said notice, to send delegates to said respective district conventions.

SEC. 11 That in case of failure of any primary or convention to elect delegates, the executive committee shall have power to appoint, and certify the proper number of delegates. The chairman, or in his absence any member of the county, Senatorial, Judicial and Congressional committees, shall call to order their respective conventions, and hold chairmanship thereof until the convention shall elect its chairman.

CONVENTIONS.

SECTION 1. Each township, primary of the People's party shall send to the county convention three delegates for every twenty-five votes and majority fraction thereof cast for the People's party candidate for Governor in 1892. And when a township is divided into precincts, wards or other sub-divisions of a township, that such sub divisions shall send to the county convention one delegate at large and one additional delegate for each 25 votes or majority fraction thereof.

SEC. 2. Each county convention shall be entitled to send to each of the other conventions two delegates at large, and one additional delegate for every fifty votes and majority fraction thereof cast for the People's party candidate for Governor in 1892: Provided that every convention shall be entitled to send as many delegates as it may see fit; and provided further, that the number of duly accredited delegates in any convention shall cast the vote of the county.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the chairman of the various county conventions to certify to the list of delegates that may be chosen for the different districts, and State conventions and forward list of State delegates to the State Chairman.

SEC. 4 All who are opposed to the present financial system of our government, who are in favor of the free coinage of both silver and gold at the legal ratio of 16 to 1; who favor a further increase of our legal tender currency, without the intervention of banking corporations; who favor a graduated income tax and further necessary legislation to reduce and equalize taxation and who are in favor of a free ballot and a fair count, and of guaranteeing to each political party the right to representation on all election boards, which shall be of their own selection, to prevent disfranchising voters by partisan election boards; who are in favor of a more economic administration of our government, county, State and National; who are opposed to having Executive and Legislative branches of our government dominated and controlled by trusts, combines and monopolies, and who are willing to co-operate with the People's party to secure these reforms, are invited to participate in all People's party primaries and conventions.

Much in Little

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chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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FOR FIFTY CENTS from now until after the election we will send THE CAUCASIAN regularly each week.

CO-OPERATION AGAINST GOLD AND MONOPOLY.

THE ADDRESS SENT OUT BY THE TWENTY-FIVE POPULIST SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN.

Reasons Why the People's Party Should Appeal to All Who Are Opposed to the Rule of Gold and Monopoly to Join Hands in a Harmonious Co-operation Against the Common Enemy.

Our readers will remember the address appealing for a co-operation of all who are opposed to gold and monopoly, recently sent out by the twenty-five Populist Congressmen and Senators. Since some who claim to be opposed to the rule of gold and monopoly have recently attacked this address we republish it below so that all may read it again and see exactly what it says. It is as follows:

THE POPULIST ADDRESS.

To the People: The conspiracy of gold and monopoly is nearing its culmination. Every advance it has made during the last twenty-five years has been by adroit and stealthy processes. These would have been impossible if it had not had its agents and confederates holding positions of public trust in the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the government. Neither the beneficiaries nor the tools of this conspiracy have any particular politics. In name the last administration was Democratic. The present administration is called Republican, but it has ingloriously practiced and defended the perfidious policies of its predecessor.

At length the selfish and brutal interests behind this conspiracy deem themselves strong enough to dispense with the caution and duplicity hitherto necessary to their success. The administration boldly avows its indorsement of their scheme against the liberty and prosperity of the people. Within a few weeks it has formulated and sent to Congress a bill, the leading purpose of which is, in the words of the Secretary of the Treasury: "To commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard."

This country has during the past twenty-four years suffered enough of the blighting effect of the gold standard, so far as fraudulent legislation and executive usurpation have been able to establish it. It is now boldly proposed to legalize what has been done in defiance of law and to use the power secured by false pretenses from a long suffering and too trustful people to put upon this infamous design the stamp of alleged popular authorization.

In the pursuit of this purpose of committing the country more thoroughly to the gold standard the plan of this administration, as of the last, is to retire the greenbacks and other non-interest-bearing paper money of the government, to issue interest-burdened gold bonds, and to increase the powers, privileges, and profits of national banks. This achievement would turn over the duty of supplying the people's money, the very life blood of business, to a selfish, heartless, and irresponsible foreign gold syndicate and its American agents and allies.'

It must be remembered also that this foreign gold syndicate and its allies have, with the connivance if not the assistance of our government, captured and to-day control every instrument of commerce in the nation. In framing the Constitution our patriotic forefathers, with zealous care and with prophetic wisdom, provided that commerce should be regulated by Congress; but this tremendous power has been abdicated by Congress in favor of the gold trust and the banking ring. Money is the first great instrument of commerce, but the gold ring, not satisfied with controlling our financial system, has captured the other instruments of commerce to enable it to keep the gold standard yoke upon our necks and "to more thoroughly" subjugate our people and dominate our government.

All history teaches that those who have controlled the instruments of commerce in any country have not only controlled the commerce of that nation, but have also controlled and dominated that government. Thus the gold syndicate and its allied monopolies in our country have seized the great instruments of commerce, have used this tremendous power to discriminate against sections and individuals to destroy competition, to breed business stagnation, and to create "hard times" in the midst of plenty. Thus the organization and maintenance of great industrial trusts have been promoted, which operate to aggravate the evil conditions which gave them birth. Thus they are making millions of paupers to create a few millionaires. The inevitable result must be to convert our government into an oligarchy of sordid wealth.

In the accomplishment of this end these evil influences must shackle opinion and muzzle discussion. They not only subsidize the press and attempt to seat their well-paid attorneys in legislative halls, on our benches of justice, and in all other departments of government; but wherever college faculties are susceptible to pretended generosity or inverted philanthrophy they carefully manœuver for either service or silence.

The divine right of kings is to be succeeded by the divine right of millionairs, who propose to run everything, not only the instruments of commerce and our industrial system, but also as far as possible the pen of the editor and the voice, if not the intellect, of the university professor. Having succeeded in this the conspirators will not only completely dominate the legislative, executive and judicial branches of our government, but will be solidly entrenched against resistance and retirbution.

Briefly stated this is a part of the outrageous scheme. We do not arraign any political party on partisan grounds. We arraign a system and denounce a conspiracy. We condemn individuals and organizations that support this system and aid the conspiracy. A party that is the mouthpiece and agent of this conspiracy is just as dangerous under one name as under another.

In every campaign the gold syndicate and all the allied trusts and monopolies combine. They select the conventions they desire to control; they elect the candidates that they have selected. Of course they control them after they are elected. Therefore, those who are not their agents and who would not submit to their tryannous spoliation should strenuously oppose the allied combination of gold and monopoly.

The only hope of the enemy is to divide us. Therefore, let us be more united and harmonious than ever, and further let us organize without delay a vigorous campaign in every State and Congressional district, county and precinct.

There are but two sides to this mighty and portentous conflict. All of those of whatever party who favor the conspiracy of gold and monopoly, who favor industrial slavery, widespread poverty, and national destruction, should be one side; and all of those of whatever party who oppose this deadly design, who love truth and right, who love their country, who love their homes and firesides, and who believe in the sacred principles declared by Jefferson and reasserted by Jackson and Lincoln, should be on the other side. On this side we solidly stand. Then let us, maintaining at all times party integrity, invite the harmonious co-operation of all seeking the same end. The ominous dangers threatening the institutions of the republic make this the highest duty. The line of battle is clearly drawn. We cannot avoid the conflict if we would.

Therefore let us appeal to all citizens and to all organizations and parties that oppose this conspiracy—that oppose a government of the trusts, by the trusts, and for the trusts, that oppose and will not submit to the despotism of sordid wealth—to come to the rescue. Patriotism and manhood are not dead. A large part of the American people realize the wrongs and comprehend the dangers, and are ready and anxious to fight this system to the end. The spirit of '76 is abroad in the land and the friends of liberty everywhere are awaiting the patriotic call to fight a common battle against a common foe. Let this be done and we can crush every traitor as did the men of the American Revolution; let us be done and we shall drive every Tory to ignominious defeat. Let this be done and we shall re-establish what is almost overthrown: A government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

Signed: Marion Butler, Chairman Peoples Party National Executive Committee.

W. A. Harris, Henry Heitfield, William V. Allen, R. F. Pettigrew, John C. Bell. J. D. Botkin, Jerry Simpson, W. F. Strowd, W. L. Greene, J. Y. Callahan E. R. Ridgely, James Gunn, John E. Fowler, C. H. Castle, N. B. McCormick, M. S. Peters, J. E. Kelley, C. A. Barlow, A. C. Shuford, W. D. Vincent, Samuel Maxwell, Freeman Knowles, Charles H. Martin, W. L. Stark, and R. D. Sutherland.

The Peoples Party National Platform.

Following is the Populist platform as adopted:

"The Peoples Party assembled in National convention, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles declared by the founders of the Republic and also to the fundamental principles of just government as enunciated in the platform of the party in 1892. We recognize that through the connivance of the present and preceding administrations, the country has reached a crisis in its National life as predicted in our declaration four years ago, and that prompt and patriotic action is the supreme duty of the hour. We realize that while we have political independence our financial and industrial independence is yet to be attained by restoring to our country the constitutional control and exercise of the functions necessary to a people's government, which functions have been basely surrendered by our public servants to corporate monopolies. The influence of European money changers has been more potent in shaping legislation than the voice of the merican people. Executive power and patronage have been used to corrupt our legislatures to defeat the will of the people and plutocracy has been enthroned upon the ruins of Democracy. To restore the government intended by the fathers and for the welfare and prosperity of this and future generations, we demand the establishment of an economic and financial system which shall make us masters of our own affairs, and independent of European control by the adoption of the following:

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

1. We demand a National money, safe and sound issued by the general government only without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, so that a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution may be made direct to the people and through the lawful disbursement of the government.

2. We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the consent of foreign nations.

3. We demand the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business people of this country and to restore the just level of prices of labor and products.

4. We denounce the sale of bonds and the increase of the public interest-bearing bond debt made by the present administration as unnecessary and without authority of law and that no more bonds be issued except by specific act of Congress.

5. We demand such legal legislation as will prevent the demonetization of the lawful money of the United States by private contract.

6. We demand that the government in the payment of its obligations shall use its options as to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid and we denounce the present and preceding administration for surrendering this option to the holders of government ooligations.

7. We demand a graduated income tax to the end that aggregated wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation and we denounce the Supreme court, relative to the income tax law, as a misinterpretation of the constitution and an invasion of the rightful powers of Congress over the subject of taxation.

8. We demand that postal sayings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

RAILROADS.

1. Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people on a non-partisan basis; to the end that all may be accorded the same treatment in transportation, and that the tyranny and political power now exercised by the great railroad corporations, which results in the impairment if not the destruction of the political rights and personal liberties of the citizens, may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished gradually in a manner consistent with sound policy.

2. The interest of the United States in the public highways built with public moneys, and the proceeds of extensive grants of land to the Pacific railroad should never be alienated, mortgaged or sold, but guarded and protected for the general welfare, as provided by the laws of organizing such railroads. The foreclosure of existing lines of the United States on these roads should at once follow default in the payment thereof of the debt of companies, and at the foreclosure sales of said roads the government shall purchase the same if it becomes necessary to protect its interest therein or if they can be purchased at a reasonable price; and the government shall operate said railroads as public highways for the benefit of the whole people and not in the interest of the few, under suitable provisions for protection of life and property; giving to all transportation interests and privileges and equal rates for fares and freight.

3. We denounce the present infamous schemes for refunding these debts and demand that the laws now applicable thereto be executed and administered according to their true intent and spirit.

4. The telegraph, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission of news should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of people.

LAND.

1. The true policy demands that the national and State legislation shall be such as will ultimately enable every prudent and industrious citizen to secure a home, and therefore the land should not be monopolized for speculative purposes.

"All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, should by lawful means be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only, and private land monopoly as well as alien ownership should be prohibited.

2. We condemn the frauds by which the land grants to the Pacific Railroad companies have, through connivance of the Interior department, robbed multitudes of actual bonafide settlers of their homes and miners of their claims, that we demand legislation by Congress which will enforce the exemption of mineral land from such grants after, as well as before patent.

3. We demand that bonafide settlers on all public lands be provided free homes and be provided for in the national Homestead law, and that no exception be made in the case of Indian reservations when opened for settlement, and that all lands not now patented come under this demand.

4. We favor a system of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum under proper constitutional safeguards.

GENERAL PROPOSITIONS.

1. We demand the election of President and Vice-President and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

2. We tender to the patriotic people of Cuba our deepest sympathy in their heroic struggle for political freedom and independence, and we believe the time has come when the United States, the great Republic of the world, should recognize that Cuba is and of right ought to be a free and independent State.

3. We favor home rule in the Territories and the District of Columbia and the early admission of Territories as States.

4. All public salaries should be made to correspond to the price of labor and its products.

5. In times of great industrial depression, idle labor should be employed on public works as far as practicable.

6. The arbitrary course of the courts in assuming to imprison citizens for indirect contempt and ruling by injunction, should be prevented by proper legislation.

7. We favor just pensions for our disabled Union soldiers.

8. Believing that the election franchise and untrammeled ballot are essential to a government of, for, and by the people, the Peoples Party condemns the wholesale system of disfranchisement adopted in some States as un-Republican and un-Democratic, and we declare it to be the duty of the several State legislatures to take such action as will secure a full, free and fair ballot and an honest count.

9. While the foregoing propositions constitute the platform upon which our party stands and for the vindication of which its organization will maintain, we recognize that the great and pressing issue of the pending campaign upon which the present Presidential election will turn is the financial question, and upon this great and specific issue between the parties, we cordially invite the aid and co-operation of all organizations and citizens agreeing with us upon this vital question

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething. It soothes the child softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

PEOPLES PARTY STATE PLATFORM.

The Peoples Party of North Carolina, in convention assembled at Raleigh, on the 17th day of May, 1898, hereby affirms its unqualified allegiance to the principles of the party, and hereby approves the platform of the Peoples Party adopted at its National convention held in the city of St. Louis, July 22, 1896.

THE ELECTION LAW

We hereby reaffirm our fixed determination to support and maintain a free ballot and a fair count in all elections held in North Carolina. To this end we contend that it is of vital importance for each political party to have on all election boards representatives of their own selection. We condemn the Republican party and those who joined with it in the last legislature to strike this just, essential and vital provision from the election law of 1895; and we pledge ourselves to use our best efforts in the next legislature to re-enact this provision into law.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT.

We are in favor of guaranteeing in the respective counties the right of local self-government by the election of their county commissioners and justices of the peace by the vote of the people, under proper safeguards, to guarantee the best possible government to each county; and we pledge the People's party to the continued support and maintenance of that principle, and warn the voters of the danger of electing members of the General Assembly hostile thereto.

GOLD NOTES AND MORTGAGES.

We believe that all money demands should be payable in the lawful money of the United States without preference or discrimination, and therefore favor the passage by the General Assembly of a law to prohibit the taking or giving of gold notes, bonds and mortgages in this State, and to make all the money demands solvable in any kind of lawful money of the United States.

DENOUNCE SPAIN'S POLICY.

To avenge the Maine, to advance republican institutions, and in the interests of humanity, the brutal and treacherous Spaniards should be driven from the western hemisphere and a Republican form of government established in the islands which she has misgoverned, robbed, persecuted and pillaged.

AGAINST ISSUING INTEREST-BEARING BONDS.

We condemn the present national administration for its efforts to fasten upon the people and future generations the burden of interest bearing bonds and for endorsing and carrying out the infamous bond and monopoly policy of the preceding administration of Grover Cleveland.

We commend the action of the Populists, silver Republicans and silver Democrats in Congress for their wise, brave and patriotic course in solidly co-operating to strike out the bond provision of the pending war revenue bill and to substitute therefor an issue of greenbacks and the coinage of the silver seinorage to carry on the war.

INTEREST.

We pledge ourselves to maintain the six per cent. interest law enacted by the General Assembly of 1895.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The action of the Peoples Party members of the last 2 General Assemblies has demonstrated, beyond question, that the Peoples Party has been true to its antecedent platform declarations in favor of public education. We demand still further improving and broadening the public school system of the State as rapidly as a proper regard for the interests of the tax payers and the resources of the State will permit. We also favor such revision of our present school system as may increase the efficiency of our public schools and insure the most competent and effective supervision.

NON-PARTIZAN JUDICIARY.

Our Judiciary should be kept above the plane of partisan politics. To this end we appeal to all good citizens to join us in our efforts to make a non-partisan judiciary an established and permanent feature of our State government.

REFORMATORY FOR YOUNG CRIMINALS

We favor the establishment of a State institution for the reformation of young criminals.

FREE PASSES.

We call attention to the interference of railroad corporations in our politics as one of the greatest sources of corruption in our State and national governments. Free passes and other favoritisms and discriminations are among the most poisonous and effective weapons to corrupt politics and defeat the will of the people in legislative halls. Therefore we favor a law not only forbidding the giving of free passes and other favoritisms and discriminations, but also forbidding anyone except the actual employees of said corporations from receiving the same.

ELECTION OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS BY THE PEOPLE.

No State has a better railroad commission law than North Carolina; but the public has not received the benefit the law was designed to produce on account of the failure of our railroad commissioners to do their duty under the law. As one remedy for this evil we are in favor of the election of railroad commissioners by a direct vote of the people.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

We favor a reduction of freight, express and passenger rates, telegraph and telephone tariffs to the same level to which the general range of prices of products has fallen under the gold standard. If the Railway Commission continues to refuse to do its duty in this respect, we are in favor of such reduction being made directly by the next Legislature.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD LEASE.

We condemn the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern Railway Company for ninety-nine years, not only as a bad business transaction in which the interest of the State amounting to the large sum of $3,000,000 invested in good paying property yielding an income were sacrificed; but we also, in most emphatic terms condemn the hasty and secret manner in which it was done several years before the former thirty years' lease, by its terms, would have expired. We call the attention of the people of the State to the fact that the mysterious power of a strong railroad lobby prevented the last legislature from enacting the necessary legislation to enable the State to make an investigation through the proper legal channels, of the transaction, which was so universally condemned by the press of the state and all [classes of citizens, when it first became known. We therefore demand that the next General Assembly fully investigate this transaction, and to the end that the interest of the State may be fully protected as far as it can be done, such legislative action shall be taken as to counteract, as far as possible, this unwise and secret transaction.

REMOVAL OF CASES.

The removal of cases from the State courts to the Federal courts for trial and especially wherein the plaintiffs are poor persons and the defendants are rich foreign corporations, on application of defendants, is a growing evil in North Carolina, and in its practical operation frequently amounts to a denial of justice to poor suitors, and therefore should be condemned. We demand, therefore, that the next General Assembly shall pass such a general statute on this subject including an [hen law similar to the Wisconsin statute, so as to take from such corporations doing business in this State the privileges of carrying on business in North Carolina and withdrawing the protection of the State extended to their business, if they persist in escaping the jurisdiction of our courts when actions are brought against them. We also recommend a constitutional prohibition of the purchase, lease or rental of parallel or competing railway lines.

A JUST DISTRIBUTION OF THE BURDENS OF TAXATION.

We advocate such legislation as will insure a just listing and taxation of all evidences of debt, and make an equitable adjustment of the burden of taxation between the debtor and a creditor.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

In order to keep our public servants in thorough touch and sympathy with the oppressed masses, and to check to some extent the scramble for office, we demand a reduction of salaries until such time as through an increase of the currency the price of property and products will justify the present rates.

THE RULE OF THE PEOPLE.

We favor the principle of direct legislation known as the Initiative and Referendum, in order to restore and preserve the rule of the people. "It will not be opposed by any Democrat who endorses the declaration of Jefferson that the people are capable of self-government, nor will it be opposed by any Republican who holds to Lincoln's idea that this should be a government of the people, by the people and for the people."

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Philadelphia	1 12pm	12 05am
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Washington	4 40pm	4 30am
Richmond, A. C.L.	8 56am	9 05am
Norfolk, S. A. L.	*8 30pm	*9 05am
Portsmouth	8 45pm	9 20am
Weldon	*11 28pm	*11 55am
Ar Henderson	*12 56am	*1 48pm
Ar Durham	†7 32am	†4 16pm
Lv Durham	†7 00pm	†10 19am
Ar Raleigh	*2 16am	*3 40pm
Sanford	3 33am	5 05pm
So. Pines	4 23am	5 58pm
Hamlet	5 07am	6 59pm
Wadesboro,	5 53am	8 10pm
Monroe	6 43am	9 12pm
Wilmington		*12 05pm
Charlotte	*7 50am	*10 25pm
Ar Chester	*8 03am	*10 56pm
Lv Columbia, C N & L R R		*6 00pm
Ar Clinton, S.A.L.	*9 45am	*12 14am
Greenwood	10 35am	1 07am
Abbeville	11 03am	1 35am
Elberton	12 07pm	2 41am
Ar Athens	1 13pm	3 43am
Ar Winder	1 56pm	4 28am
Ar Atlanta (Central time)	2 50pm	5 20am

NORTHBOUND.

	No.402.	No. 38.
Lv Atlanta (Central time)	*12 00n'n	*7 50pm
Lv Winder	2 40pm	10 40pm
Lv Athens	3 13pm	11 19pm
Elberton	4 15pm	12 31pm
Abbeville	5 15pm	1 35am
Greenwood	5 41pm	2 03am
Clinton	*6 30pm	*2 55am
Ar Columbia C. N & L. R. R		*7 45am
Lv Chester, S. A. L.	*8 13pm	*4 25am
Ar. Charlotte	*10 25pm	*7 50am
Lv Monroe	*9 40pm	*6 05am
Hamlet	*11 15pm	8 00am
Ar Wilmington		*12 05pm
Lv So. Pines	*12 00am	9 00am
Lv Raleigh	*2 16am	11 35am
Ar Henderson	3 28am	*12 57pm
Ar Durham	†7 32am	†4 16pm
Lv Durham	†7 00pm	†11 19am
Ar Weldon	*4 55am	*2 45pm
Richmond A.C.L.	8 20am	7 35pm
Washington, Penn R.R.	12 31pm	11 30pm
Baltimore	1 46pm	1 08am
Philadelphia	3 50pm	3 50am
New York	*6 25pm	*6 53am
Ar Portsmouth	7 25am	5 20pm
Norfolk	*7 35am	*5 35pm

*Daily. †Daily Ex. Sunday. ‡Daily Ex. Monday.

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